B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 248- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1925 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES. All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
24th Oct	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10.902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th ,,	CHINA	NALDERA x	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND.		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
24th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
1st May.	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA.	11,089
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—
1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 72, ,, 62, & ,, 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 50, ,, ,, 48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China.' on the 31st March 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th ,,	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec.	MARGHA	8,278
1926		
14th Jan.	WARFIELD*	6,060
4th Feb.	GHARINDA*	5,306
18th ,,	GOLCONDA*	5,316
18th March	DOMALA	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,274
29th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer	

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers

P & O SAILING TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

27th Oct.	TAKADA connecting at Colombo with	Colombo
10th Nov.	MOLDAVIA SOUDAN connecting at Colombo with	Australia Straits, China, Japan
24th ,,	NARKUNDA SICILA*	Australia Straits, China, Japan
22nd Dec.	DELTA connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA	Straits, China, Japan Australia

*Will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
21st Oct.	BANKURA..	Busreh via Ka'chi & P. G. Ports.
23rd ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Ka'chi.
24th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports
28th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports
28th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every weeks. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
* Sado Maru.	T. Sonoyama.	5898	6th Oct.	15th Oct.
Toyooka Maru,	S. Enya,	7098	20th ,,	30th ,,
Tottori Maru,	G. Masuda.	6973	29th Oct.	12th Nov.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	6846	15th Nov.	29th ,,
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	5976	1st Dec.	15th Dec.
*Wakasa Maru	T. Habaki	6083	16th Dec.	30th Dec.

* Passenger Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	355	240	160
Kobe	600	400	250	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20272 Telegrams YUSEN.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports,
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
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Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

JEENA & CO.

(Established 1900.)

Gresham Building, 45, Esplanade Road, Post Box No. 849.

BOMBAY.

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PASSAGES arranged free of charge Passengers met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared shipped or stored as required, at reasonable rates.

CONSIGNMENTS of every description CLEARED from Customs, and SHIPMENTS effected to all parts of the world. Special terms for regular clients.

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STORAGE economically arranged, spacious accommodation being available at a times.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.

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240 Hornby Road

Telephone No 20923

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Passages on all Steamship Lines and Railways. Itineraries and Hotel Accommodations arranged. Passage booked and Baggage insurance effected.

A WORLD SERVICE.

INSURANCE.

PROFESSIONAL MEN?

Have you provided against total and Permanent disablement either by accident or disease

DO IT

We will tell you HOW

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50/52, Churchgate St., : : : : : BOMBAY.

AGENTS WANTED in unrepresented districts.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30-6-25	30,80,306
Reserve Fund	25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Amballa City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant
Delhi	Karachi	Patiala
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Quetta
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sargodha
Gojra	Ludhiana	Sialkot
Hafizabad	Meerut City.	Sim'a Srinagar

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

R. J. KHANNA,
Manager.

Akber Building.,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	83,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau.
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
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Post Box No. 907.

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HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3

BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,900,000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
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Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
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BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER.
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THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta & Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs.. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

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Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00 000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 21,50,000

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BRANCHES
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Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

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OR

"KARANAPISHACHA"!!!

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THE REPRESENTATIVE IN BOMBAY

IN HIS SHORT STAY

OF THE

The Universal Astrological & Statistical Bureau.

INDORE CITY, C. I.

2. With the help of Physiognomy, Palmistry, Astrology and horoscope if available unvails the events of past, present, circumstances and future like the X-Rays to very clear details, which can not be had from anywhere in the world!

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8 to 10 a.m.
8 to 10 p.m. and
12 to 5 p.m. on Holidays.
AND
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDING,
2nd floor, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
12 to 5 p.m.

Bureau's forecasts are world-renowned! It is to your misfortune if you miss the opportunity!

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PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

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HALF ANNA PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

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REQUIRE honest and influential Gentleman on pay and Commission. Apply with character certificates. Box No. 1055, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2014

WANTED.—PROBATIONERS and fully Qualified NURSES. Apply personally, HONORARY SECRETARY, Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas Hospital, New Charni Road, Between 5 to 7 p.m.
A R1999

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED MAN to manage an Estate. Pay Rs. 100 to start with. Only men with agricultural experience need apply to Box. No. 1037, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2016

WANTED—(1) A CLERK, knowing English, Marathi, Kanarese and experienced in grain and seeds business, (2) experienced TUTOR to coach up a boy of Third Standard for 2 hours: Apply GOVINDJI BHARMAL, Dana Bunder, Clive Street.
A R2009

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TRACERS for drawing office work. Must be neat and accurate workers with previous experience. Salary from Rupees 60 per mensem. The successful applicants will have to serve on one week's approval. Apply at once in person to DUNCAN STRATTON AND CO., Bank Street, Bombay.
A24309

WANTED—An expert CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for a Mill in C. P. having long experience, able to control labour, overhaul machinery and give good production. Only those possessing the above qualifications need apply before 31st instant with testimonials and salary required to Box No. 1023, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2005

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—COMPOUNDER. Apply Dr. NARAYANRAO, 586, Girgaum Road, near Portuguese Church, between 10-30 and 12.
A R2001

WANTED—RESPECTABLE and INFLUENTIAL GENTLEMEN to represent as Life Chief Agents for The East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., in unrepresented districts. For terms etc., apply to THE SECRETARIES, at 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN honest, reliable, energetic, clever salesman, having experience in Woollen, Cotton, and silk goods, fancy goods of all kinds, oriental art curios, Jewellery, and expert in Gems, is prepared to take up the POST as a Manager and a Salesman in a respectable well established firm, or as a commercial traveller. Please write "A" P. O. Box 3154, Bombay. (3)
B R2004

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A R2015

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TO LET—Upper and lower FLATS at 77 Motlibai Street. Apply SAMEDBHAI AHMEDBHAI MISRI, 146, Nagdevi Street, Bombay No. 3.
C R1962.

TO LET.—For any community, airy and well ventilated FLATS of summit Building, situated on Tardeo, Forjett Street with Electric fittings. Rent Rs. 70-80-90 and Rs. 100 p.m. Motor Garages. Rent Rs. 25. Write or see personally. RUTTONSEY POONJA, No. 41-45, D'Souza Street, Vadgady, Mandvi, Bombay.
C R1952

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FOR SALE—Nicely fitted up DISPENSARY in good locality. Write Box No. 1029, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R1993

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F R1987.

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S 24154

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THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects. Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE Shorthand and Typewriting, No. 485, Kalbadevi Road, teaches Pitman's Shorthand and Typewriting under experts by their two months' special Course. Open from 8 a.m. to 7-30 p.m., Special arrangements for speed classes and for ladies. Apply for prospectus.
M

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORT HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, above Bhagirathi Stores, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed.
M

MATRIC STUDENTS, join DESAI'S TUTORIAL CLASSES. Success guaranteed, 66, Holichakla, Fort.
M R2017

PROFESSION.

SAFE and SURE CURE for DEBILITY of any name and nature. Particulars FREE under cover. "SRI" WORKS, Read on Square, Calcutta.
P R1990.

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STAMP.—80 PORTUGUESE INDIA including war, commemorative, provisionals, Rs. 5/8; 45 Mozambique Company (catalogued 33/8) Rs. 5/4; 20 Nyassa 1901-10 (catalogued 7/11) Rs. 1/12, 30 Mozambique 15 es. All different. PETER DESOUZA Jhansi.
L R2007

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FOR SALE—Very fertile and healthy village of Umber, Taluka Chawrashi in Surat District, only two miles from Sachin Rly. Station and close to the sea. Best opportunity for the safest and lucrative investment. For further particulars apply Box No. 998, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
G R1850

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS:—We offer New Fox Standard Typewriters, list price Rs 450, for Rs. 290 Net. Unique opportunit to secure a highgrade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Call or write for demonstration. Corona latest Improved Model Rs. 195, Corona Four (Four-bank Standard Keyboard) Rs. 225, Remington Portable Rs. 234, Factory Rebuilt Remington 10 and 11 and Olivers 9 and 11 at exceptionally low prices. Second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Repairs to All Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
N W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typerit-er Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223.
N WS

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

LOOK HERE:—Renowned ILKAL SARRIES, colour guaranteed. Particulars in catalogue. SHRI MAHALUXMI SILK SARRI MANUFACTORY, ILKAL, Distt. Bijapur, M. S. M. Rly.
T R1585

NIK-KO SMOKERS' TOOTH-PASTE—This tooth paste is specially prepared for smokers but it is equally good for non-smokers also Obtainable from PARAB and CO., and KOWSER PERFUMERY Co., Peerbhoy Building, No. 2, Princess Street, Bombay and also from all Leading Merchants.
T 24163.

PHOTOGRAPHY

EARN RS. 300. Monthly selling wonderful one minute "TEDDY CAMERA," No Capital. Particulars Free. Send stamp. J. SHAH BROS., Khetwadi Bombay.
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ENLARGEMENTS from any Photo even from small, indistinct, faded photos. Moderate prices. Best Work Highest testimonials. Write for full list. UNIVERSAL PHOTO ENLARGING CO., (D), Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay.
Ph. R2012

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Hadows St., Fort, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE SHARE BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF CASSUM AHMED AND ABDUL LATIFF AHMED IN THE BUSINESS OF MILLINERY, DRAPERY, AND HOSIERY ETC., SITUATE AT KOWLOON (HONGKONG.)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3347 of 1923.

REHMABAI, widow of Moosa Cassum and others. ..... Plaintiffs

Vs.

ABDUL LATIFF AHMED & JUSUB CASSUM. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the directions given by the Chamber Judge herein on the 10th day of August, 1925, offers are invited by the undersigned for the purchase of the right, title and interest of estate of Cassum Ahmed and the 1st defendant Abdul Latiff Ahmed as partners in the Millinery, Drapery and Hosiery business carried on in Hongkong and Kowloon in the name of Cassum Ahmed, till about 1917 and thereafter in the name of Cassum Ahmed or Cassum Ahmed & Co., till about June, 1924 and since then at Kowloon only in the name of Cassum Ahmed or Cassum Ahmed and Co., the business at Hongkong having been closed and Transferred to Kowloon with all the outstandings and Goodwill thereof including the right to receive the sale proceeds of immoveable properties of the said partnership bearing Wellington Street Nos. 32-34-36 at Hongkong, amounting to about 86,500 Dollars (about Rupees 1,73,000) said to have been deposited with the said firm. The Purchaser will be liable to pay and discharge all the debts and liabilities if any of the said businesses at Hongkong and Kowloon and will indemnify the undersigned the plaintiffs and the defendants and each of them against the same and against all costs, charges and expenses incurred by him or any of them in respect thereof.

The said business at Kowloon is now being managed by Hassam Sidick and Allarakhia Sidick, who allege to be partners in the same since 1917 or thereabouts and claim a 2/5th share between them in the same business, but the plaintiffs herein allege that they are merely managers thereof.

Offiers should reach the undersigned on or before the 31st day of December, 1925. Acceptance of the offers by the undersigned will be subject to confirmation by the Sitting Judge in Chambers, High Court, Bombay. On acceptance of an offer the purchaser will be liable to pay one-fourth of the purchase price. Further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned or from his attorneys Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji & Devidas, Solicitors, 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

N. H. MOOS,
Receiver in Suit No. 3347 of 1923.
High Court, Bombay.
C24283

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 202 of 1922.

MAHOMEDBHAI I. M. POWJI ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

GOVINDJI KUBHERDAS and others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in he above suit and bearing date the 18th day of December, 1922, as amended by order dated the 23rd day of June, 1923, the following immoveable property situate at Dahanu District, Thana, with the Bungalow therein and all the furniture therein, will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of November, 1925, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land at Dahanu Taluka Dahanu in the Bombay Suburban District in the Registration Sub-District of Dahanu, containing by admeasurement by estimation five acres and twenty-one Gunthas be the same more or less and bearing Survey No. 161 Pot No. 1 and 2 Survey No. 11 and Pot No. 1 and Survey No. 168 Pot No. 1 and bearing entry Nos. 22 and 48 together with the bungalow outhouses and other buildings and huts standing thereon including furniture therein and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the land being Survey No. 168 and others on or towards the West by the land bearing Survey No. 136 and beyond that by the Public Road, on or towards the South by land bearing Survey No. 168 and others and on or towards the East by the land bearing Survey No. 14 and others. For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Street Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 25th day of August, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C24227

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1196 of 1925.

MOOLJI HARIDAS ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

BHAGWAT DAYAL ..... Defendant.

To,

BHAGWAT DAYAL,
The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that as the Court is closed on the 27th October, 1925, this suit will be heard on 3rd November, 1925.

Dated this 20th day of October, 1925.

Yours truly,
AMBALAL S. PARIKH,
for Jamsedjee Rustomjee and Devidas,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
5, Bell Lane, Bombay.
C24313

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 1606 of 1925.

THE MULJI HARIDAS MILLS, LTD. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

MITHABAI, wife of Popatbhai Lalji ..... Defendant.

To,

MITHABAI, wife of Popatbhai Lalji,
The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Court being closed on 27th October, 1925, this suit will be heard on 3rd November, 1925.

AMBALAL S. PARIKH.
for Jamsedjee Rustomjee and Devidas,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
5, Bell Lane, Bombay,
20-10-1925.
C24314

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 310 of 1925.

THE MULJI HARIDAS MILLS, LTD. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

LATIF UMAR HAJI NATHOO. Defendant.

To,

LATIF UMAR HAJI NATHOO,
The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that since the Court is closed on 27th October, 1925, this suit will be heard on 3rd November, 1925.

AMBALAL S. PARIKH,
for Jamsedjee Rustomjee and Devidas,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
5, Bell Lane, Bombay,
20th October, 1925.
C24315

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letter of Administration of the Property and Credit of AISHABAI, widow of Allabux Shaik Agnoo, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Julah or Weaver, who reside at Madanpura, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

UMAR KHAIRATI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Weaver, residing at Madanpura, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Second day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,

The 2nd day of October, 1925.
Messrs. JEHANGIR MEHTA AND SOMJEE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C24311

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI

"CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
Ex BOMBAY STOCKS.

THE KATNI CEMENT and INDUSTRIAL Co., Ltd.

C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents:
LAXMI BUILDING
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY NOTIFY that Mr. MOTILAL BAWALAL PUROHIT has ceased to be in our employ since 31st July, 1925 and has no authority to represent our firm. Anyone doing business with him will do so at his own risk and our firm will not be in any way responsible therefor.

LANGLEY & CO.,
R2011

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LTD.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a SECRETARY in this Company from well-educated and commercially trained young gentlemen. Knowledge of Shipping would be considered as an additional qualification. Salary according to qualifications.

ABRAHAM JOSEPH,
Acting Secretary.
Keshavji Building,
149, Frere Road, Bombay 3.
20th October 1925.
C24316

NOTICE.

LATEST PATHE SERIALS.

THE undersigned has pleasure to inform Cinema Showmen, Cinema Dealers and to all interested that he has, by arrangement with Messrs. Pathe India, secured the exclusive right for the distribution of the Latest Pathe Serials throughout the whole of India Burma and Ceylon. He has also secured New Prints of many other serials. For booking and all other particulars, please apply to:

M. C. PATEL,
Accredited Agents,
Messrs. Pathe India,
Moos Building, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
Telegrams "ZIGOMAR."
Telephone 24059.
C24309.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "TOYOOKA MARU," are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 20th October, 1925, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

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AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents.

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT OLD KHANDALA ROAD LONAVALA.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esqr., Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Ramchandra Bhaskar Mantri and with the consent of the 1st mortgagees Mr. Manchubhai Kasturchand Zaveri and another and the 2nd mortgagee Mr. Raghunath Anant Bele and in Pursuance of the order of the Insolvency Court, dated 31st day of July, 1925, free from the said mortgage incumbrance, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 17th November, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No 122, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay, the right title and interest of the Insolvent and of the mortgagee in the immoveable property mentioned hereunder.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that Piece of Parcel of Hilly Land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling House standing thereon situate lying and being at Lonavla in Taluka Mawal, Zilla Poona, in the Registration District of Poona, Sub-District of Mawal, area 7404½ square yards or thereabouts or 1 acre and 21 Gunthas, bearing Survey No. 177B., entry No. 245, bearing H. Ward No. 63, bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the north by the old Khandala Road south by the Property of Shariff Dowji Kanji East by the Property formerly of Awabai Dinsha Shapurji Dallas and others but now of Ramkrishna Naryan Gore, and west by the Property of Sakinabai wife of Mahomedbhai Huseinbhai.

The above bungalow furniture will be sold in one lot.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs Muljee Pradhan and Pereira, Solicitors at their office at Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' PIECEGOODS SHOP AT LAL BAUG, SOPARI BAUG ROAD, PAREL.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the Estates and Effects of Shamjee Vijpall Shah and others insolvents Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 22nd October, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the shop of the said Insolvents in the Building of Vully Mahomed Aboo at Lal Baug, Sopari Baug Road, Parel, the following:—

A great lot of cotton and Silk Bordered sarees, country and English Dhoties, Jari Bordered ooparna, turbans, rumals, silk bordered pichhodies, khands, silk shawls, sarees prints, cambric voiles damask check, alpaca, mulls, blankets, canvas, shirtings, umbrellas furniture such as glass door cupboards, chairs, safe, gadlas, Takias Mehta box, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 24th October, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate—

One lot unclaimed and proclaimed articles such as wearing apparels umbrella, timepiece, gold and silver ornaments, silver and metal watches, glassware, silk sarees, dhoties, wearing apparels, cotton overcoats, cycle, etc., etc.

On account of the underwriters 13½ dozen cotton collars.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Coy., Solicitors Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 3rd and WEDNESDAY, the 4th November next, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) each day sell by Public Auction at "Rati Lodge," Winter Road, Malabar Hill, the household furniture rich cut glassware, etc., lying in the bungalow, comprising very valuable carved black wood furniture with gold brocade lining English Louis the XIV furniture with velvet lining, a large English clock by "McCabe" strikes quarter, half and three-quarter and chimes under glass case, one sweet toned rosewood grand piano by "Knack," a first rate full sized slate Billiard table by "John Roberts" with balls, cues, lamps, etc., complete, very valuable old China vases and curiosities, old English pictures and oleographs, rich English, velvet Persian and Indian carpets, also English leather furniture such as sofas, chairs coaches, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE CINEMA
Royal Opera House.

PATHE GAZETTE.
TIME, 6, 8, & 10 P. M.

LAST WEEK ! LAST WEEK !!
SRI GURU GANESH
SHRI PITHA SEWAK SADHARMA PREMI
RANG BODHECHU NATYA SAMAJ
will stage on
WEDNESDAY, 21st Octr. AT 8-30 P.M.
"SAUNSHAYA KALLOL"
Revatee;—Mr. Raghuvir Saokar.
AT THE
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME!
FOR DEEPAVALI HOLIDAYS!!
GRAND CHANGE!!!
FORTUNE & FOOLS
Specially Produced by Krishna Film Co., Bombay.
The Best Social Picture of the Day
AT
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road
TIME—5, 7 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA AT 3 P. M. ON HOLIDAYS.
See the admirable acting of the Film Star Miss PUTLI of stage-fame, Miss GOHAR and Miss GULAB.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD
5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 Daily,
Sat. Sun. & B'k. Holidays at 3-30 P. M.
Prices:—Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4, & As. 3
Including Tax.
GRAND DIVALI SHOW
1st Week ! 4 Episodes.
Adventures of Tarzan
featuring
ELINO LINCON.

IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR'S SUPER FILM
HIRJI--KAMDAR
DAILY FOUR SHOWS:
at 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS
On Sat., & Sunday at 3 P.M.

AMUSEMENTS

GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT
BY
Miss GAUHAR JAN
OF CALCUTTA.
GOLD and DIAMOND MEDALIST
Famous for her Gramophone Records
on
WEDNESDAY, 21st OCTOBER, 1925
At 9-30 P. M. (S. T.)
at
BALLIWALA GRAND THEATRE (Tardeo)
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT FOR PURDAH LADIES.
Booking at the Theatre.
Please book seats early to avoid disappointment.

Look your best

The millions of women who use Icilma Cream know that no other cream will do as much for the skin and complexion—that there is nothing else so pleasant to use. Its beneficial effects are due to the wonderful Icilma Water, which *stimulates the skin* to Natural Beauty.

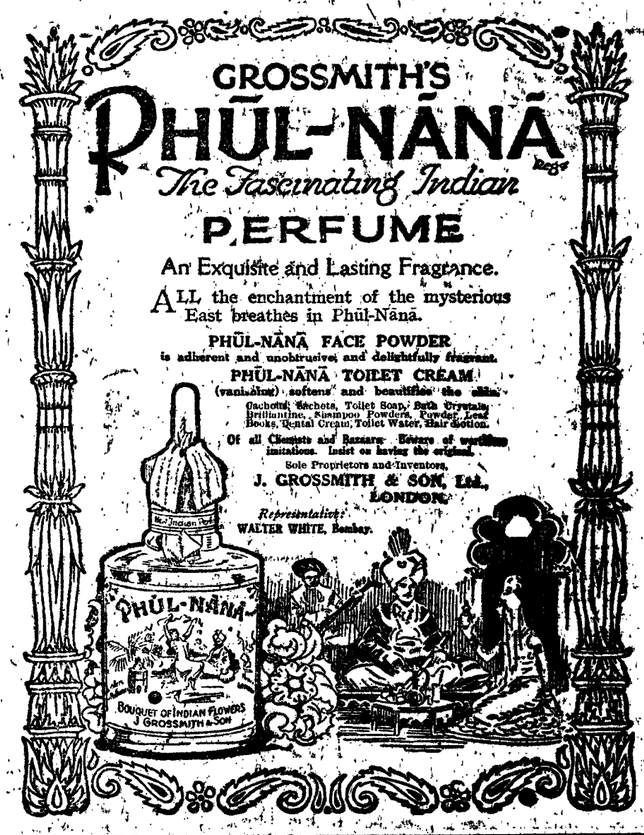
You will indeed look your best if you use Icilma. It contains no animal fat, is untouched by hand, and is *especially good for sunburn and prickly heat.* Guards the skin against the effects of dust, too.

Icilma Cream

Of all good Chemists and Stores. British made—British owned—and best. Manufactured by International Icilma Trading Co., Ltd., London, ENGLAND.

Cools and refreshes the skin

I.C.X4.


GROSSMITH'S
PHUL-NANA
The Fascinating Indian
PERFUME
An Exquisite and Lasting Fragrance.
ALL the enchantment of the mysterious East breathes in Phul-Nana.
PHUL-NANA FACE POWDER
is adherent and unobtrusive, and delightfully fragrant.
PHUL-NANA TOILET CREAM
(vanishing) softens and beautifies the skin.
Sachets, Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powders, Powder, Lead Books, Dental Cream, Toilet Water, Hair Lotion.
Of all Climates and Beware Effects of worthless imitations. Insist on having the original.
Sole Proprietors and Inventors,
J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd.,
LONDON.
Representative:
WALTER WHITE, Bombay.
PHUL-NANA
BOUQUET OF INDIAN FLOWERS
J GROSSMITH & SON

Men with experience of Hot Climates know the folly of overheating the system.
Spirits and Wines have this tendency.
Horlick's Malted Milk cools the body: it helps Nature to recuperate the whole system.
Horlick's Malted Milk
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 1-8.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. 1/6 13/32.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 805.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 960.
Bank's buying D D. Frcs. 845.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 112½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D. P. Rs. 108½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 164½.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 215.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 156¾.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 274.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.84-1/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 110.26.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10.
London—Brussels Frcs. 106.00.
London—Rome Liras 120.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.30.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market very steady.

London, Oct. 19.

Rentes 3 per cent.	43½
Bar Silver Spot	33 3/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	32 7/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—China bought and sold, India bought, closed uncertain.

Interest day to day loans	3½
Interest 7 days' market loans	3
Discount, Bank of England Rate	4 per cent. since 1st October, 1925.

Council Bills—Extra allotments.
Bars sold £15,000.
Sovereigns Export to Java £7,000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16.
Doc. Acceptance 4 m/s	1/6 7/16.
Fcs. Demand	775
American Dollars	274
Hongkong Dollars	166½
Shanghai	216
Japan	111¾
Singapore	156 3/4

Tone:—Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

The Bombay Mails of 3rd instant were delivered in London on 19th instant:—

Stockholm	18.09
Christiania	23.80
Amsterdam	12.04
Switzerland	25.13

London, Oct. 19.

Exchange on London in Paris	109.90
Exchange on London in Germany	20.326
Exchange on London in Italy	121.40

New York, Oct. 19.

Demand Bills	4.83.75

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960-90 £80 7-8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 7-8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £102½ plus 1/16 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £75 13/16 — 1-16.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £102 1/8.
Indian Loan 7 per cent 105 unchanged.
Cansols 2½ per cent 55 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent unchanged.
Indian Stock 2½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 5 8 unchanged.
Government Securities 3 per cent. 57 5/8 plus 1 8.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Oct. 19.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 3/4.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 1/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent. 15.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

3 Months 3-3/4 per cent.
6 Months 3-7/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 1-1/4 to 1/2 per cent.
1 month 1-3/4 to 2 per cent.
3 months 2-1/2 to 3 per cent.
6 months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market slightly steadier.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

Sovereigns Ready 13-4-9.
Sovereigns Forward 13-4-9.
National Bank Bar Gold 21-7-3.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-3-6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-3-3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-3-6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 74-3-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73-15-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73-11-0.

London, Oct. 19.

Bar gold ready d. 84-11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 33-3.
Silver forward d. 32-14.

TONE OF SILVER—
Market dull. China bought to cover sales.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

Local rain is reported from north-east India, but elsewhere weather has been generally dry.

The chief amounts are:—Barisal one inch, Burdwan three-quarters.

Forecast:—Decrease in north-east India and increase in south Madras.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Summary of observations during 24 hours, ending at 8 a. m. of 20th Oct 1925

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr at 8 a.m., inches.	29.982
Above normal	037
Temperature of Air at 8 a. m.	81.0 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer at 8 a.m.	77.0 "
Relative humidity at 8 a.m.	83%
Extent of cloudy sky at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	90.6 "
Above normal	2.1
Minimum temperature of Air	79.7 "
Above normal	2.0
Direction of Wind at 8 a. m.	N E.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	146 miles
Fall of Rain in 24 hours	0.00 inches
Total fall during month	9.12 "
Do. do year..	50.45 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDE AT BOMBAY

Day of Month	Day of Week	HIGH WATER Bombay Time.	HIGH WATER Depth on Gauge.	LOW WATER Bombay Time.	LOW WATER Depth on Gauge.
	Oct	h. m.	ft. in	h. m.	ft.
W.	21	1 14	28 9	7 1	26 3
		13 7	27 3	19 4	15
Th.	22	1 58	28 5	7 43	19 1
		13 47	26 5	19 44	16 0
Fr.	23	2 46	26 8	8 19	18 5
		14 11	26 6	20 53	17 7
Sat.	24	3 14	25 4	9 10	16 7
		14 39	27 9	21 32	16 8
Sun.	25	3 34	28 9	10 23	16 3
		15. 16	28 4		15 3
M.	26	4 22	29 4	11 12	19 6
		15 55	28 7		
Tu.	27	7 40	26 7	0 54	18 8
		16 8	25 6	12 8	18 6

DEATH OF NIZAM'S DAUGHTER.

HYDERABAD, Oct. 20.

The city and suburbs of Hyderabad were in mourning yesterday on account of the death of Princess Manjili Sahebzadi, a daughter of the Nizam of Hyderabad. The Princess, who was seventeen years old, had been suffering from consumption for seven months before her death. As a token of grief, the public offices, schools and other buildings in the State were closed yesterday.

In the afternoon the body of the Princess was carried from the King Kothi Palace to the Mecca Mysjid where after a short ceremony it was consigned to the ground beside the tombs of the Asaf Jahi Kings. The Nizam and all the principal nobles were present and the route taken was thronged by large crowds.—A. P.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCK.

Bombay, October 19.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Drachenfels 2879, Antwerp, N.F. L. Edward.
2 Rawalpindi, London 24/10, P & O S N Co.
4 Elysia, Liverpool, 23/10, Graham T Co.
6 Laconia Trieste 21/10 L T Co.
8 Japan, N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
16 Khanhala Durban, 28/10 M M & Co.
14 Ethel Redditf Hull, N.F. L Edward.
4 Chybassa, N.F. 24/10 M M & Co.
7 Takalt, N.F., N.F. M M & Co.
Pilana, Trieste, 1/11 L T C.
12 Clan Urquhart, Dunkirk, 28/10, J F Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Othello, Karachi 21/10, J F Co.
2 Bendra Busrah 21 10 M M Co.
5 Jalatarang N. F. N.F. S S N Co.
9 Nowshun Maru, Kobe 25/10, O S Kaisha
10 Flt Harefield, N.F. N.F. M M Co.

PRINCES' DOCK.

A Gambada, N.F. 26/10 M M Co.
B Ormara, N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
K Jalapalaka NF. N.F. S S N Co.
M Dalgoma, N.F., N.F., M M Co.
M Nordmark N F. N.F. L Edward.

China sold forward. Buyers satisfied. Market looks weak but we do not expect any decided fall.

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

Ready:—21/3/6.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 21/3/3. At 6 p.m. 21/3/3.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 21/3/6. At 6 p.m. 21/3-6.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 0/1/0.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 0/2/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

Ready:—74/4.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 74. Lowest 73-15-0. At 6 p.m. 73-15-0.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 73-12-0. Lowest 73-11-0. At 6 p.m. 73-11-0.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 0-8-0.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 1-2-0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Oct. 20.

A further advance of 27 to 11 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. Early the market advanced on short covering, but later the prices eased on hedge selling. At the close the values further improved on reports of killing frost in part of Texas and Oklahama. Liverpool has been reported unchanged to 1 point up.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable dated 19th instant from their Liverpool firm:—

"We look for lower prices unless serious killing frost."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 19th instant as under:—

"Slight damage by frost in the West. General feeling more friendly."

In accordance with a further advance reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened Rs. 2 higher with Broach April/May at Rs. 413 and declined to Rs. 412 1/2 and after fluctuating within a narrow range closed at Rs. 413 1/4. Bazar Operators and Exporters were moderate buyers, while Commission Houses were sellers. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 413 and closed steady at Rs. 413½ at 6 p.m. on European Exporters and Marwari Shroffs buying.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 393 and eased to Rs. 391½ on selling by Commission Houses, and closed steady at Rs. 392½ on Shroffs buying. Bengal January was quoted Rs. 348½ nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was dull yesterday and the demand was limited. There was a small enquiry from Exporters for new crop Bengals and Khandesh.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.—6 P.M.

Bombay, October, 20.

Fully Good Broach April/May	413½
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan.	348½
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	392½

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, October, 20.

Fully Good Broach April/May	413
Full Good Bengal Dec./Jan.	348
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	392

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

	Ready	December.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	390	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	370	365
Bengal F.G. M.G.	350	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	370	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	350	.....
Punjab-Americans M. G.	440/50	445
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	400/10	430
Nagpur Fine M.G.	410	430
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	.....	420
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	400	420
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	380	405
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	380	405
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	360	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	360	390
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	350	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	450	435
Broach Fully Good M.G.	430	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	390
Muthia F.G. M.G.	.....	382
Dharwar S. G.	430	.....
Compta M.G.	420/30	.....
Westerns M.G.	400	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M. G.	410/20	.....
Cambodia M.G.	460/80	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, October, 20.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 120 hours ending 6 p.m. on 19th October 1925:—

Cotton	2,611 bales.
Wheat	9,023 cwts.
Linseed	6,053 ,,
Rape etc.	225 ,,
Gingellyseed	2,452 ,,
Poppyseed	553 ,,
Groundnuts	17,114 ,,
Castorseed	10,529 ,,
Rice	54,153 ,,
Myrabollams	841 ,,
Cottonseed	8,038 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	8,780 ,,
Juwar	1,089 ,,
Masur	13 ,,
Barley	342 ,,
Bajri	1,125 ,,
Coal	2,800 tons.

WIRE OF MESSRS. A. NORDEN AND CO.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Bombay, received the following cable from their friends in New York. Messrs. A. Norden and Co. on Tuesday:—

"Slight damage by frost in the West. General feeling is more friendly."

SKINS.

London, Oct. 19.

Goat Skin Sale opened to-day firm with very active demand.—Goat skins Madras insufficiently offered.—So far test market.—Bombay Goat skins good and ordinary qualities 3d. to 4d higher.

Goat Skins 1,279,000 offered 1,006,000.

BRUEL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	5 Days	Since 1st September, This year	Last year
Khandesh	217	1,499	2,484
Central India	297	6 405	203
Berar and Nagar	...	1,105	2,101
Hyderabad-Gaorani	28	197	205
Berar	...	3,642	3,343
Central Provinces	31	1,913	1,554
Total Oomras	573	14,691	9,953
Broach	101	3,857	1,198
N.-W. Provinces	1,316	4,357	21
Rajputana	...	1,127	111
Sind-Punjab	81	3,244	4,673
Broach	...	1	679
Coompta & Dharwar	438	10,907	3,512
Westerns-Northerns	102	4,983	2, 69/
Cocanada	...	1,206	706
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	5,681	3,563
Persian	...	636	429
American	...	138	...
Egyptian and African	...	15,825	10,210
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	...	1737
Total	2611	66379	36771

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 13th Oct. This year.	Last year
Europe	1,078	47,302	14,870
Japan & China	1200	35,638	56,145
Coast Ports	...	1,985	2,949
Oncountry by Rail.	...	274	2,329
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	5,938	14 158
Total	2,278	91,737	1 10631

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	300
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	Nil
Total Day's Imports	Nil
Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standard (good inquiry)	11.46d.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis	24.20d.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)		Jan. 20.81
Do.	do.	Mar. 21.10
Do.	do.	May 21.26
New York Noon Call		Jan. 20.83
Do.	do.	Mar. 21.12
Do.	do.	May 21.29
New Orleans 10 a.m.		Jan. 20.85
Do.	do.	Mar. 20.83

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	To-day's price.
November	11.10
December	11.19 + 09
January	11.18 + 02
March	11.21
May	11.28 + 02
October	11.04 + 01

EGYPTIANS.

November	20.65 — 24
January	19.70 — 20

CLOSING PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool:—

Months.	To-day's price.
October	11.26
November	11.10
December	11.15 — 01
January	11.16
February	11.16 + 01
March	11.22 + 01
April	11.22 + 02
May	11.27 + 01
June	11.22 + 02
July	11.22 + 02
August	11.15 + 01
September	11.10 + 01
October	11.04 + 01

Tone:—Barely steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19.

Months.	To-day's price.
October	21.95 — 30
November	20.60 — 29
December	20.10 — 20
January	19.70 — 20
February	19.70 — 20
March	19.75 — 20
April	19.70 — 20
May	19.70 — 20
June	19.65 — 20
July	19.65 — 20
August	19.60 — 20
September	19.50 — 20

ADDITIONAL QUOATIONS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19.

Scinde Good	8.65
Scinde Fully Good	9.05
Scinde Fine	9.45
Bengal Good	8.75
Bengal Fully Good	9.15
Bengal Fine	9.55
Oomra Good	9.45
Oomra Fully Good	9.85
Oomra Fine	10.25
Broach Good	9.80
Broach Fully Good	10.20
Broach Fine	10.60

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Oct. 19.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York	Jan. 20.97 + 13
Do. do.	Mar. 21.25 + 11
Do. do.	May 21.43 + 13
Do. do.	July unquoted.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands	
G. O. C. Liverpool	Oct. 11.26
Do. do.	Jan. 11.16
Do. do.	Mar. 11.22 + 01
Do. do.	May 11.27 + 01
	London, Oct. 19.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16 steady.
Bar Gold £4-4-11½ steady.
Bar Silver Spot 33 3/16 unsettled.

AMERICAN MARKETS. COTTON.

New York, Oct. 19.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	67000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1000
Day's Exports to Continent	20000
Futures at New York Jan. 20.97	+ 13
Do. do. Mar. 21.25	+ 11
Do. do. May 21.43	+ 13
Do. do. July unquoted.	
Spot Cotton at New York 22.05	+ 25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 21.20	+ 17
Tone of Spot Cotton:—	
Futures at New Orleans Jan. 21.00	+ 11
Do. do. Mar. 20.97	+ 10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality	19½
Demand Bills	48375
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign Mitted	71½

WHEAT.

London, Oct. 19.

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. January/February sellers 48/3.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. January February sellers 50.

Tone:—Firm and quiet.

Australian December/January value steady 51.

Choice White Karachi October/November nominal 53.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are today's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay, Oct. 20,—6-30 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail-Delivery. Rs. a. p.
READY		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	55 0 0	8 4 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	55 0 0	8 4 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	56 0 0	8 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 14 0	11 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 6 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 6 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 5 0	12 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 13 0	12 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	68 0 0	14 2 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	66 0 0	13 9 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	64 0 0	13 2 0
Teelseed, Black	60 0 0	12 2 0
Poppyseed, White		13 0
Groundnuts	65 0 0	13 0 0
Mowraseed		10 0
Barley		6 2 0
Castorseed	54 0 0	10 15 0
Jira	12 0 0	
FORWARD	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 3 6	
Linseed, May	12 9 9	

SEEDS.

London, Oct. 19.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Quiet trade at lower prices closed shade steadier.

October/November paid £18 3/8.

January/February paid £17 7/8.

Cottonseed Bombay November/December sellers quiet £8.

Castorseed Bombay October/November sellers firm held higher poor demand £20.

Linseed Bombay October/November nominal £21 3/4.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton unquoted.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton October/November sellers £20 3/8.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton October/November nominal £20 3/8.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton nominal unquoted.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Shippers dearer demand inactive.

Yellow Cawnpore October/November £23 1/4.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 19.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags October/November sellers £20 3/4.

Tone.—Slow demand some offers at lower prices.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net.

November/December done and buyers 38 3/8.

January/April done and buyers 38 3/8.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 19.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta November/December sellers 13/9.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta January/March sellers 14.

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay January/March sellers 14/2 1/2.

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi January/March sellers 14/3 1/4.

BARLEY.

London, Oct. 19.

Karachi Barley October/November nominal 36.

RUBBER.

London, Oct. 19.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 40½ n/d sellers.

Tone:—Firmer.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 48¼ Oct. value.

Tone:—Steady, only slight fluctuations, very moderate business.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets 48½ paid buyers.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Oct. 19.

Cardiff to Bombay 12

METALS.

London, Oct. 19

English best Selected Copper £64½.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £62 1-8.
Copper Braziers £78¾.
Yellow Metal £60½.
Hard Spelter £32 7-8.
Corrugated Sheets £16½.
Tin Block £280.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS

Bombay, October, 20.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	57 8 0
Brass, English	1	57 8 0
Brass, English	1¼	58 0 0
Brass, English	1½	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¾	58 0 0
Brass, English	2	58 0 0
German Brass¾ to 2,		57 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, October, 20.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
French Copper 3/4 to	,,	62 8 0
Copper, German	¾	62 8 0
Copper, German	1	62 8 0
Copper, German	1¼	62 8 0
Copper, American	1½	62 10 0
Copper American	1¾	62 10 0
Copper, Americans	2	62 10 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka joint		27 8 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 8 0
Pat Klai		74 0 0
Lead, Country		26 8 0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		56 6 0
,, ,, 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		56 0 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62 8 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62 10 0
English Copper ¾ to 2		62 8 0

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustan iNative Merchants Association).

Khadi.

Bombay, October, 20.

		Rs. a. p.
Textile	Per lb.	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1 0 0
Elphinstone	,,	1 0 0
Bombay Cotton	,,	0 15 0
Jamshed	,,	0 15 0

Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 Inch.:—

Standard	Per lb.	1 3 9
Century	,,	1 3 9
Hindustan	,,	1 4 9
Fasal (Mahal)	,,	1 5 0
Phoenix	,,	1 3 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 3 9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 3 0
Kaliamardan	,,	1 4 0
Daud Sahib	,,	1 3 0

Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5302.—

Tachael Mill	Per lb.	1 4 3
Hindustan	Per lb.	1 4 3
David Mill	,,	1 3 9
Apollo	per lb.	1 3 9
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1 2 6

Long Cloth x Quality:—

Kohinoor Mill	,,	1 3 6
Swan Finlay	,,	1 3 6
Gold Mohur	,,	1 2 2

Long Cloth Satin Calendar 34-42 inch.

Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 3 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 4 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 2 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1 2 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 2 6
Sakuntala	,,	1 2 6
Sundari Brand	,,	1 2 6

Dhooties 7, 8 9 Yards.

Spring (balance)	Per lb.	1 6 0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 3 2
Century	,,	1 5 6

Dhooties 10 Yards.

Spring (Balance)	,,	1 5 0
Century	,,	1 4 6
Jecob E. D.	,,	1 2 3
1886 Tata	,,	3 11 0

Check Grey Drill x 1b. 5

Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	5 8 0
Jamshed	,,	5 8 0
Century	,,	5 8 0
Pearl Pebaney £5	,,	5 10 0
Hindustan No. 902.	,,	5 12 0

Bleached Check:

Kasturchand Mill	,,	6 10 0
Bombay United	,,	6 6 0

Black Check.

5800 Sholapur	,,	14 6 0
Textile Mill £3½	,,	5 6 0

Gabrun No. 5124:—

Pearl Pebaney	,,	0 0 0
Hindustan	,,	10 2 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	0 0 0

Salita:—

Century	Per lb.	1 2 6
Textile	,,	1 2 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 2 6

Stripped Sadia Yards 12.

777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	0 0 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 15 0

Dukdi Yards 12-13-14—

Kanta	Per lb.	1 7 0
Great	,,	1 6 0
Phoenix	,,	1 6 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 6 0

Chadar Kori Calender.—

Hindustan	Per Piece	1 3 6
David	,,	1 3 0

SHARES.

London, Oct. 19.

Hongkong Bank	£132½
Chartered Bank	£20
National Bank	£47
P. and O. Bank	£9¾
Eastern Bank	£6

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Oct. 20

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	3	70
Baroda	50	4	72
Central Co-operative	50	7 ½	50
Central	25	1½	22 2
Eastern	5 5	9 p.c.	10
Imperial	500		1422 8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	355
Union	78		3 1

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Sundi Portland Cement Co.	10		7 12
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	28 4
Indian Cement O.	350		29 8
Katni Cement O.	100		29
Katni Cement D.	40		90
Punjab Cement O.	10		2
Shivrajpure	10	8-0	43 8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej	500	12 p.c.	805
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	141 4
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	112
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	83
Gujerat	100	5 p.c.	79
Hoshiarpur Dasb	100	5 p.c.	80
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	71
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	70
Pachora Jamner	100	5 p.c.	73 8
Sara Sirajganj	100	5 p.c.	76
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	93
Sind Linght	100	6 p.c.	128 8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	627 8 +D
UppesSind Light	100	4 p.c.	70

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250		87 8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250		185
Scindia Steam	20		6 14

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	8 p.c.	83
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		485
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		800
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	93 12
Bombay Tramways P	50	7 p c	84 12
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	846 4
Tata HydroElec P	1,000	7 p c	880
Karachi Electricity	100	6	92
Surat Electricity	100		27 8
Tata Power O	1,000		310
Tata Power P.	1,000		480

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	500		478
Fort	475		260
Harvey & Sahapathy	500	90-30	1400
Indian Cotton	125	20	201 4
Manomad Manufacturing	250		210 x D
New Berar	500	80	800
New East India	1,000		2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	640
New Prince of Wales	500	61	615
Volkart U. P.	500	50	670

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown	100		102 8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75		19
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	377 8
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	92 8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	11 6
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8		4 15
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	225	250
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	75 +D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	320
New Union Flour Mills	100		30
Port Canning	1,000	60	670
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100		45
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p. c.	88
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100		22
Tata Iron Defd.	30		41 4
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75		11 8
Thacker	50		180
Telephone	50	1	29

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India Life	50	22-8	565
Jupiter	15		4 4
New India	25	1-0	12 14
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	1725
Vulcan	10	6 ans	2

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	370
Alliance	100		40
Apollo	50		6 4
Assur Virjee	100		4
Bezar Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O.	800	15	305
Bombay Cotton P.	10	6 p.c.	6
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	796 4
Bombay Industrial	100		10
Bombay Woollen	100		70
Bradbury	250	10	360
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250		30
Century	100	20y	382 8
Central India O.	100	16	464 12
Central P.	800	5 p.c.	410
Ceylon	100		40
Colaba Land & Mill	100	1-8y	98 12
Coorla	100	7	140
Crescent	100	6	192 8
Currimbhoy	250		225
David	500		350
Dawn	250	40	465
Damond O.	100		11
Ebi D. Sassoon United O	10	0	14 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	240
Edward Sassoon	200		120
Elphinstone O.	100		21 4
Emperor Edward	500		300
Fazulbhoy	250	25	796 4
Finlay	100	20	127 8
Framjee Petit	1,000		580
Globe	100		42 8
Gokak	100	7	101 4
Gold Mohur	100		15
Hindoostan	1,000	100	10378
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	202 8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	75	80 0
Indore-Malwa United	100	22-8	380
Indian Woollen	50		4
Jamshed O.	250		70
Kastoorchand	500		90
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	81 4
Kilachand	25		3 12
Kohinoor	500		965
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150 d	1625 +D
Madhavji Dharamsi	100		15
Madhorao Scindia	100		20
Madras United	250	15	450
Manockjee Petit	1,000	100	2240
Mathuradas	100		90
Meyer Sassoon	500		98 12
Morarjee Gocouldas	1,000	60	2210
Model Mills, Nagpur	250		135
Mysore	50	8	110
New City of Bombay	100	10	210
New Great Eastern	200	10y	270
Osmanshahi (100)	75		75
Pearl	250	12	412 8
Phoenix	100	18	480
Planet	100		12 8
Premier	100		678
Sassoon Cotton	100		23 12
Sassoon Silk	500		460
Sholapur	1,000	1000	9280
Simplex	250		105
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100		54 6
Standard	500	100	1725
Swadeshi	100	18	447-8
Swan	100	60	185
Tata Mills O	500		67 8
Vishnu Cotton O	500	6d	1080 +D
Vishnu P.	500	30	525
Western India Spng.	1,000	42	660

SHARE MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 20

Ahmedabad Advance				375
Bombay Cotton				315
Bombay Dyeing	790	797-8	790	796-4
Century	377-8	383-12	377-8	382-8
Central India	470	470	467-8	469-12
Colaba Land				98-12
Crescent				192-8
Edward Sassoon				120
Fazulbhoy	790	797-8	788 12	796-4
Finlay				128-12
Globe				41-4
Gokak				101-4
Indian Bleaching				202-8
Indore Malwa				380
Kohinoor			965	965
Madhowjee				80
Mathuradas				90
Meyer Sassoon				96-12
Mysore				110
New Great	263-12	270	263-12	268-12
Pabaney				260
Pearl	406-4	414-8	406-4	412-8
Phoenix				425
Simplex				10
Swadeshi				449-12
Swan Mills				155
Tata Mill				67-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock				102-8
Bombay Steam				88-12
,, Tram Co., Ord.				33-12
Bundi Cement				7-12
Indian Cement				28
Central India Mining				28-4
Katni Cement Ord.				29-8
Shivrajpur				49-8
Tata Hydro	817-8	822-8	813-12	818-12
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.				11-4
Tata Iron & Steel, Def				41-4

M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

Jute:—Albion 445, Alliance 495-98, Anglo-India 415, Auckland 244, Barnagore 159-56, Bally 220, Birla 8, Belvedere 440, Budge-Budge 410, Caledonian 535, Chapdani 180, Clive 36-8, Craig 5, Cheviot 216-18, Dalhousie 365-70, Delta 430-40, Empire 46/8-47, Fort Gloster 970-75, Fort William 336-40, Gondalpara 840, Gourepore 740, Hukumchand 10-4, Hooghly 71/4, Howrah 37/4, Kamarhatty 525-22, Kankanarrah 424-23, Kelvin 750, Khardah 450, Kinnison 980, Lansdowne 263-65, Lawrence 601, Lothian 925, Naihati 435, National 26, New Central 515, Northbrook 51, Nudea 51, Orient 175, Presidency 7/6, Reliance 62, Soorah 27, Standard 390-400, Union 573, Waverly 7.

Hessian:—20/12.

Jute:—117/6.

Cotton:—Dunbar 125, Keshavram Cotton 3.

Coal:—Burrakur 22/12, Raneegunge 37/4.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation 415, Burma Corp. 12, Marshalls 2/12.

Remarks:—Market quiet. Suggested dividends Howrah 2/8, Reliance 4/8.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, October, 20.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67-14.

4 per cent Conversion Loan Due 1931-36 Rs. 86-12.

5 per cent. War Loan Due 1929-47 Rs. 95-10.

5 per cent Loan Due 1935, Rs. 95.12.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) Due 1933, Rs. 99-6.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due 1945-55, Rs. 99-6.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1928 Rs. 105-2.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1926, Rs. 100-9.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1927, Rs. 101-8.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1930, Rs. 108.10.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1931, Rs. 104.4.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1932, Rs. 104-14.

6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan, (Tax Free) Due 1935, Rs. 108-12.

4 per cent. Port Trust Due 1974, Rs. 75-8.

4 per cent Municipal Due 1974 Rs. 75.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal Due 1954 Rs. 101-12.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust Due 1974, Rs. 75.

6 per cent. Municipal Due 1929-49. Rs. 100-8.

Tone of Market:—Weak, no buyers.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, October, 20.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 12 0
Do.	No. 20½	0 14 6
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 11 6
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 11 6
David	No. 10½	0 11 6
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 11 6
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0 11 6
Sattara	No. 12½	0 11 6
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 11 6
Light-house	No. 6½	0 9 6
Japan	No. 40-1	1 4 0
Do.	No. 42-2	1 6 0
Do.	No. 20	0 15 0
Do.	No. 32	1 2 6

NADKARNI CUP TOURNAMENT

MATUNGA HINDUS IN THE FINAL.

The second semi-final of the Nadkarni Cup Tournament played on Tuesday between Colaba United and Matunga Hindus was marred by the former walking off the field early in the second half on account of their dissatisfaction with the referee's rulings Perhaps it will be remembered that this occurred two seasons ago when the W. I. F. A. were good enough to overlook the conduct of the offending team. No matter whether the referee was right or wrong in his decisions it was hardly sporting to take such a drastic step to show their disapproval. Under the circumstances Colaba can scarcely hope to get off as lightly as they did before. It is not improbable that they are suffering from that infectious disease which enlarges the cranium, and this, in no small measure, has been induced by a lot of unnecessary boosting up and petting by those who are ever ready to condemn with equal thoroughness. It is a great pity as there are in the team several fine fellows who will have to suffer. It would be superfluous to say that the W. I. F. A. will take as just a view of the matter as possible and inform an expectant football public what will be the fate of the only Indian team in the League.

As for the match, there is very little to say beyond that Matunga were certainly the better team and deserved to win. A penalty against Colaba in the opening half saw Anant Ram score for Matunga, but shortly after Vishwanath equalised with another penalty, half-time finding the scores level S on after the restart Rajan scored two goals for Matunga. And then the trouble came to a head. The referee ordered off a Colaba player and awarded a penalty which however was cleared. Following this the United walked off the field and that was the end of the second semi-final which leaves Matunga Hindus to meet Hyderabad for the Cup.

Matunga Hindus:—Parameswaram; Anant Ram and Krishnamoorthy; Ramkrishna, Somder Rai and Baburao; Sriniwasa, Kittoo Rajan, Bayley and Varahan.

Colaba United:—Kallu; Shunkar and Ba Janna; Mohmad, Dada and Adam; Ramchander, Babu, Vishwanath, Ramkrishna and Krishna.

Referee:—Inspector Godwin.

BANTAM WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

At the National Sporting Club in a twenty-round boxing contest for the bantamweight championship of Great Britain, Johnny Brown, of Aldgate (holder), knocked out Mick Hill (Tooting) in the twelfth round.

Brown started at a tremendous pace scoring well with both hands, but in the fourth round Hill landed a heavy blow to stomach and good upper-cuts. In the fifth round Hill shook Brown with rights to jaw and upper-cuts. The following rounds were fairly even and there was not much to choose Half distance through eleventh, Brown sent in a smashing left and right hooks, but Hill caught him on the left jaw and knocked him down. Brown was up immediately and both fought hard to the end of the round In the twelfth Brown floored Hill with a left to jaw. On rising Hill appeared dazed and Brown floored him again for a full count.—Reuter's Special.

22-CT. ROLLED WRIST WATCHES

This is a very new style watch fitted with high grade Swiss mechanism Its design and finish will satisfy the most critical test. Very charming to look at and perfect timekeeper. Guaranteed for 5 years, Rs. 12-8,

18 Carat Rolled gold wrist watch Rs. 7.

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RADICAL AND SURE CURE;

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To,
Messrs. K.P. RAY & J.P. RAY BROS.
Dept. No. 5, Delhi.

Gentlemen,
I tried your Diabetic Specific on Mr. Jamadar Madappa. He has completed the prescribed course of 12 weeks.
Before commencing the treatment his urine contained sugar, and Sp: gravity was 1040 without exertion.

You may publish this letter.

Yours sincerely,
S. VARADA ANJANGAR, L.M. & S.
Medical Officer,
Semi-Itinerant Dispensary,
Humchada Kattay, Shimoga,
(Mysore Province).

Note.—Testimonials are sent free. FULL amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected. (5)

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MAHATMA ON WAY TO CUTCH

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived in Bombay yesterday (Tuesday) by the Punjab Mail at 7 p.m. *en route* for Cutch. He was received on the station by Messrs. K. T. Shah, Mahadevbhai Desai, Revashankar Jagjivan, Jivraj Nensey, Jamnalal Bajaj, L. R. Tairsee, Mathuradas Tricumji and Mrs. Perin Captain.

As soon as the mail steamed into the station, the crowd rushed to have a glimpse of the Mahatma. Mahatmaji on alighting from the train was garlanded and presented with a flower boquet by Seth Kanji Jadhavji who is taking a leading part in organising the tour in Cutch. After acknowledging the salutations of the crowd with his characteristic smile Mahatmaji accompanied by Mr. Revashunkar Jagjivan drove to Laburnum Road.

Mahatmaji leaves Bombay for Cutch today at 10 a.m.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19.

In the share market jute shares ruled weak with prices showing a downward tendency. Coals were rather easier but with a fair business passing. Teas were steady with a good inquiry. Miscellaneous were unchanged. Government securities were quiet. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5 per cent. Loan 1935 96, 5 per cent. Loan 1945-55 99/10, 6 per cent. Bonds 1926 100/8, 6 per cent. Bonds 1927 101/8, 6 per cent. Bonds 1932 105/10.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 22/5, Imperial Bank 364.

Railways:—Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur Light Railway 133.

Jutes:—Auckland 240, Birla 7/12, Clive 36/5, Craig 5, Fort William 336, Howrah 37, Hukumchand ord 10/7, Kamarhatty 528, Kanknarrah 428/8, Kelvin 766, Lawrence 587, Lansdowne 260, National 26/8, Northbrook 51, Presidency 7/6, Reliance 60/4, Waverley 7.

Coals:—Aldih 32, Baraboni 8, Barrakur 22/4, Churulia annas 10, Ghusick and Muslia 12/12, New Beerbhoom 27/4, New Tetturya 6, Raneegunge 37/4, Sendra 15/10, Satpukuria and Asansol 2/2.

Miscellaneous:—Thornycroft annas 15, Indian Iron and Steel 15/8, Marshall and Co. 2/14, Russa Engineering pref. 7, British India Corporation ord 4/8, Burma Finance and Mining 5/4, Titaghur Paper 3/12.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 31/12, Central Cachar 82, East India 23/4, Hasimara 40, Jutlibari 17/4, Killing Valley 35/4, Ledo 201, Oodlabari 31/4, Okayti 7 per cent. pref. 107, Rajabari 34/8, Sapoi 23, Tezpore 12/4, Tengpani 18/4.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shilling six and five thirty-seconds to three sixteenths pence and Demand Bills were one shilling 6.732 pence.—A. P.

COTTON.
OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 20.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Oct.	11.36+.10
Nov.	11.21+.11
Dec.	11.27+.12
Jan.	11.27+.11
Mar.	11.32+.10
May	11.39+.12

EGYPTIANS.

Nov.	20.55—.5
Jan.	19.65—.5
Mar.	19.70—.5

London, Oct. 19.

EExchange Belguim	106.25
Exchange Athens	367.50
Cuban Sugar 10/- Oct. sellers.	

HAUNTED HOUSES—WITCH-CRAFT and POSSESSED PERSONS

OUR AGNI VARNA, TALISMAN, overcomes all troubles due to Black Magic witchcraft, evil spirits or evil planets, Price Rupees Five. Proprietor KLINNA NILAYA Arakandanallur Post South India.

NO HOUSE OR IN JOURNEY SHOULD BE WITHOUT A BOTTLE OF

BATLIWALLA' Ague Mixture Re. 1. Ague Pills Re. 1.

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BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for Itches and Ringworm Prices As. 6 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S DIARRHOEA MIXTURE for Cholera and Diarrhoea. Price As. 13 — per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S BALAMRIT or TONIC SYRUP, eases cough, dries up phlegm, relieves the chest, diminishes night sweats and gives a soothening feeling, Price As. 13 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S BALM. (Cure-all) for headaches and any sort of pains for skin itches and diseases, Price As. 12 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S QUININE TABLETS two grs. Price Rs. 1/12 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER, Price As. 6 per bottle.

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BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, ordered summons to be issued against Narottam Khikhabhai, a bill-collector on behalf of Sorabji Hormusji Bhoot, on the application presented by Mr. Velani, bar-at-law, charging Narottam with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,084-3-6.

The complainant, Sorabji, who is the secretary of the Standard Alluminium and Brass Works' Company, Limited, Girgaum, alleged that the accused was in the employ of the company as a bill-collector and was in charge, of the factory with another mehta, Kheraj Velji. In September last the accused recovered a sum of Rs. 351-8-0 from Messrs. Mangaldas Dullichand but did not account for the same. When asked about the deficit he explained away by saying that it was a mistake and promised to make good the amount, which, however, he failed to do. Further inquiries showed that the accused had misappropriated an aggregate sum of Rs. 1,637-8-0 upto September 7.

On September 12, Rashidbhai Rahimbhai, one of the directors of the company, received a letter from the accused from Bassein containing certain information and desired the complainant to write to Kheraj Velji, which he did. The latter replied on September 16, stating that he had received a sum of Rs. 553-4-6 from the accused on September 9, and that he had kept the money with him together with a note containing the names of the persons from whom the same had been collected.

After giving the accused credit for the above sum, the complainant stated, Narottam committed criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,084-3-6 as per particulars annexed to the complaint. The accused, he was informed, had left Bombay for Valud near Surat, which is his native place, on September 9. Under the circumstances he prayed for process to be issued against the accused, which was granted.

ALLEGED THEFT AND HOUSE BREAKING.

At the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. D. N. D. Khandallawalla, Babaji Bhikaji was charged with house breaking and theft.

Mr. Mankar, conducted the case for the prosecution while Mr. Mahale, pleader, defended the accused.

The prosecution story is that on the 5th instant on receipt of information Sergeant Herbert White of the Gamdevi Police Station went to the Wilson College and was informed by the Principal that a sum of Rs. 45 had been stolen from one of his rooms. While examining the room the Sergeant noticed a finger-print on the top of the frame work of the door. Mr. S. S. Navalkar of the Finger Print Bureau was sent for who had the block containing the finger print removed. The servants of the College were then sent for and the impressions of their fingers were taken by Mr. Navalkar, and as a result of his investigation the accused was arrested.

Mr. Mahale, for the accused submitted that the proof afforded by the finger prints was not a conclusive one in as much as Dr Garson and other authorities were of opinion that the proof afforded by a ingle finger print should be accepted with great caution.

The case stands adjourned to 27th instant.

CORONER'S COURT.

CASE OF SUCIIDE.

Nathu Baldeo (40) a sweeper at the Military Quarters Marine Lines was found hanging on a rope tied to a hook of a door of women's latrine at about 11-30 a.m. on Monday.

Lieut. Ganesh Venkatram Gollerkeri, I.M.S. being informed of the incident, went to the spot but found the man already dead. In his opinion death was due to strangulation.

At an inquest held by the Coroner, Amboobai, the deceased's wife said the deceased had no domestic trouble and had no cause for committing suicide.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

CART FATALITY.

Dhunjibhoy Sorabji Masalawala (65) residing at Chandanwadi was walking along Girgaon Road on the 11th instant at 6 p.m. when near the junction of Princess Street and Dhobi Talao, while taking a turn round the lamp post he was accidentally struck by a cart containing aerated waters. As he sustained injuries he was removed to G. T. Hospital where he died at 10-15 p.m. on Monday.

At the inquest held by the Coroner, Abdul Manoo, the cart driver of the aerated waters said he was turning round the lamp post near Dhobi Talao when he heard cries of people on the road. He stopped the cart and saw the deceased lying on the road. Witness was driving the cart very slowly.

Medical evidence showed that the deceased had sustained simple fracture of leg besides some minor injuries. Death was due to fracture of the bones accelerated by diarrhoea.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DRUNKARD DIES FROM FALL.

At about 2 a.m. on Tueday information was received at the Princess Street Police Station that a Mohmedan aged 37 years named Ibrahim Chhakta was lying dead on the *otla* of a shop at Kalbadevi. Police enquiries showed that the deceased was seen drunk on Monday demanding Diwali bakshis from some shop-keepers at Kalbadevi. When he came in front of the aluminium shop belonging to Jinabhai Vrajlal, he dropped on the tram line. He was immediately removed to an otla where he died subsequently The deceased was a notorious drunkard and therefore was called Ibrahim Chhakta. Post mortem examination showed that death was caused by ruptured spleen due to the fall.

BELGIAN ROYALTY.

IMPRESSIONS ABOUT INDIA.

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

On leaving India His Majesty the King of the Belgians has graciously sent the following message to Reuter's News Agency for publication:—

"A tour in British India was always one of our most earnest wishes. This year at last our holidays were long enough to allow us to undertake the distant journey to this country, whose land and people possess such an everlasting attraction.

"To visit India, in less than 1½ month is rather an ambitious plan, but the exceptionally kind and generous arrangements made by His Excellency the Viceroy and the Government enabled us to use to the utmost and in the most agreeable manner the time at our disposal.

"Passing through India as We did, from the Bombay Presidency to Bengal and thence through the United Provinces and the Punjab to the North West Frontier Province We have obtained perhaps more than a mere birds, eye' view of this vast land. Three great periods of Indian civilisation stand out clearly before one's mind's eye. It was during these periods of comparative unity that Science and Arts flourished most in India. Of the first period, we admired the artistic paintings in the Caves of Ajanta, the sculptures of Sanchi, the impressive ruins of Sarnath and Taxila. We saw the magnificent and proud specimens of the Mughal era round Agra and Delhi. The third period, that of the British, was everywhere present before our eyes.

"We obtained a fleeting glimpse of the Indian states at Benares, Bharatpur and Gwalior and greatly enjoyed the world-famed hospitality of their Rulers. It was a source of deep regret to us that time did not allow us to visit more of the Indian States and their Provinces. Every day gave us some sight-seeing and we had the occasion of meeting a large number of most influential men, both British and Indian. While We were in Calcutta, we attended a performance of Sesh Varshan, the new musical festival composed by the illustrious poet Mr Rabindranath Tagore. We also visited the Institute of Sir Jagadis Bose to whom Science is indebted for important discoveries In Benares it gave me a real pleasure to meet two celebrated Pandits, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Ganganath Jha.

"FERTILE AND PROSPEROUS." COUNTRY.

"Travelling through India as we did one has everywhere the impression of an immense country fertile and prosperous with her people working peacefully under a most efficient administration. We were much struck by the extended agriculture, where the Indian peasant displays his patient and traditional work by the splendor of the monuments, past and present, and by the prosperity of the towns.

"We remain deeply impressed by the remarkable achievements of British Rule and administration promoting progress of every kind, wonderful irrigation system, public works, extensive railways and roads, improvements in public health, schools, colleges and research institutions. All these achievements bore a wonderful testimony to the devoted and unceasing activities of that "Corps d'Elite," the Indian Civil Service.

"As a soldier I much admired the Army in India with its perfectly trained men amongst whom I was especially glad to meet many, who had fought during the Great War. With the "Army in India" I wish to include the Royal Air Force into whose skill and efficiency we obtained a small insight at Peshawar.

"We cannot praise sufficiently the courtesy and friendly feelings shown to us everywhere by the British and Indian authorities, officials and non-officials and we are deeply grateful to the Viceroy, the Governors of Provinces, the Indian Princes and all whose hospitality we enjoyed."

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The election to the Bombay Legislative Council of Mr. Wadero Kadirbaksh Ali Mardan Khan Jatoi of Larcana District is gazetted.

Mr. E. Clements, I.C.S., being an official has been nominated to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

Mr. A. Master, I.C.S., being an official has been nominated to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

The Hony. Secretary of the G. K. P. Committee writes from Surat:—"The opening of the Gujarat Arts and Crafts Exhibition, Surat, has been unavoidably postponed to a future date which will be announced, shortly."

Major H. F. C. Hobbs of West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales Own) will succeed Colonel Balfour as Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras sometime in March next. He is expected to arrive in Madras on November 12th from Deolali where his Regiment is now stationed and will join His Excellency's staff as A.D.C.—A.P.

Nagpur, October 20th.—Mr. Kotwal, Additional Judicial Commissioner, delivered judgment this afternoon acquitting Mr. Sheo Satya Narayan Lall, pleader, Gadarwara who was convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Judge, Jubbulpore to five years years rigorous imprisonment on a charge of misappropriating the municipal funds to the extent of rupees three hundred.—A. P.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S ACCOUNTS.

REPLY TO "TIME'S" CHALLENGE.

The Accountant, Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay, writes under date October 15th:—

I have sent the following letter to the Editor of the "Times of India" which speaks for itself:—

With reference to your note in your issue of to-day's date, page 6 heading "Another Challenge" regarding the accounts of the Central Khilafat Committee of India:—

I am in charge of the Accounts Department and want to tell you that our accounts are kept on the latest system and periodically audited by Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., Chartered Accountants and Auditors, a firm of no mean fame and presumably the Auditors of the Imperial Bank of India. We issue regular receipts to every donor howsoever insignificant the amount may be. We also keep regular vouchers for all payments made; and your remark "the strict account rules of the Khilafat Committee which have once for all postponed all accounts to the Day of Judgment" are contrary to all facts.

I have been permitted by the Hony. Secretary to place the accounts before your representative for inspection and therefore ask you to kindly depute anybody to come and see the accounts and satisfy himself on any point he likes.

We are very busy with our increasing work and have hardly time to give ear to a series of malicious allegations published against us much less to indulge in useless correspondence over it. But there is a limit to every thing. I understand that such daring blasphemey is prompted and encouraged by the security assured by our not resorting to litigation, but I think that since you have published the above quoted remark you will feel yourself bound to accept my invitation and satisfy yourself in any way you like and then publish result in your own columns, and this, I hope you will do for the sake of fair journalism if nothing else.

As I have received instructions to go to Cawnpore in connection with the yearly Khilafat Conference by the 25th of this month, I ask you to kindly finish the inspection of our accounts by that date.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the Press.

CAWNPORE CONGRESS.

DISPUTE ABOUT SITE SETTLED.

CAWNPORE, Oct. 20.

The long disputed question of the site of the Cawnpore Congress has come to an end. The final choice of the site was made by the Reception Committee more than a month ago when it was given to understand by the chairman of he Improvement Trust that on compensating the tenants there will be no objection on the part of the trust which had let the site to tenants for three years.

Dr. Murarilal, chairman of the Reception Committee paid the tenants Rs. 6,400 as rent and compensation for crops on the 20th September and took possession of the land but the Improvement Trust in its meeting of 22nd September objected to the use of site. The Cawnpore Municipal Board passed a resolution requesting the trust to reconsider its decision and give the land for the congress

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was of opinion that the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress had full rights to hold its session on the site as it had procured lease of the site from tenants of the trust who were free to sub-let it. The Trust had no right to interfere in the matter. The Reception Committee was asked by the Trust to choose some other plot but the Reception Committee could not see its way to change its decision. At this stage, the meeting of the Trust held on 17th instant decided to allow the use of the land for Congress purposes on payment of a rent of Rs. 500 and the Reception Committee paid this extra amount.

The site covers an area of 50 acres and is about 3 miles from the railway station and very close to the Ganges.—A. P.

BELGAUM CONGRESS REPORT.

The Secretary, Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee writes from Gadag:—

Belgaum Congress Reports will be supplied to delegates on their sending eleven annas (8 annas price plus 3 annas postage) and not eight annas only.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

SATURDAY, October 24.

The s. s. Rawalpindi with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME:—A Select Programme of Indian Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. Call Sign 2 F. V. Wavelength 387 Metres.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER'S QUARTERLY MEETING:—The Third Quarterly General Meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber will be held on Saturday, the 31st October at 2-20 p.m. (B. T.), 3 p.m. (S. T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The P. and O. Mail Steamer "China" with the mails from Bombay of the 10th instant arrived at Port Said at 10.30 p.m. on the 18th instant and left there at 5 a.m. the following day.

GHATKOPAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—At a special meeting of the general board of the members of the Ghatkopar Congress Committee the following new office bearers were elected:—

President:—Chimanlal Popatlal Shah. Vice-President:—Maneklal Amulakhrai Mehta. Secretaries:—Jashvanlal G. Mehta and Shivjeebhai C. Shah. Treasurers:—Dhunjee Mavjee Mistri and Chhotalal V. Mehta.

Nine members were also elected as the representatives on the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S. S. "Khandalla" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 Noon on Wednesday the 28th instant.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We have received from the Eastern Commercial Bureau a sample tin of "Mione", a paste hand soap, manufactured by the Mione Manufacturing Co., of U. S. A. It is claimed for the soap that it can remove quickly any sort of stains left by grease, grime, paint, ink, dye, etc, from hands and that it can be used with and without water as well. The soap is likely to prove useful to machinists, motorists and engine drivers.

PUBLIC MUSLIM MEETINGS.—Under the auspices of the Jamiate-Khuddamul-Haramain, public meetings of the Musselmans of Bombay will be held on the following dates and places. Prominent leaders will speak on the "All-India Muslim Conference at Lucknow."

To-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (B.T.) at Pydhonie, Hemidia Masjid.

To-morrow (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. (B.T.) at Null Bazar, Doctor Street.

MANDVI DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—The following eight representatives are selected by the Mandvi District Congress Committee for the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Sjts. N. H. Belgaonwala; Balubhai T. Desai; B. N. Mahisheri; Virchand Panachand; Bhogilal B. Campani; Jamnadas Anandmand Gandhi; Valabhandas Foolchand Mehta and Chimanlal H. Desai.

PROPOSED MARKET AT BANDRA.

For over 21 years the Bandra Municipality has had under consideration the construction of a market for the villages of Pali, Shirly, Rajan, Mala and Chuvem; but the financial exigencies did not apparently permit the execution of the project. Recently the Municipal Board sanctioned the construction of a market for these villages and the residents were called upon to indicate a suitable place. Accordingly the representatives of the villages met in Pali on Sunday last, with Mr. T. V. DeAbreo on the chair. On the motion of Mr. L. F. Gonsalves it was resolved to locate the market at Pali or in its vicinity, that is to say, at a point convenient to all the villages concerned. The meeting also appointed a committee of the representatives of the villages to take steps in furtherance of the wishes of the meeting.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service.)
Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

January. 20th October, 1925.

Market.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate	Difference.
NEW YORK	20.97	20.98 +1	Not Received	
LIVERPOOL	11.16	11.25 +9	11.16	unchanged

Sewri Market Closing Rate: 413-8-0 Bhandi Market Closing Rate: Rs. 413 0-0.

THE MIND GOVERNS

by

SOHRAB A. CALIANIWALA.

Price Re. 1/- only V. P. P. 3 As.

MR. NASARVANJI P. PAVRI, B.A., LL.B. writes:—

"It is very difficult to say whether the readers of this charming booklet—THE MIND GOVERNS—are to be congratulated on the exquisite pleasure they would derive from the perusal of the same, or the talented and energetic author of the publication, no other than the publisher of the Sunshine Publishing House.

In a most skilful and ingenious manner are here to be seen woven and set some of the precious literary and artistic jewels: Pope, Carlyle and D. G. Rossetti are here introduced to the reader's notice in a most fascinating manner imaginable. The pages devoted to the analytical study of the philosophy of intellectual giants like Nietzsche Meredith and Mr. Thomas Hardy are specimens of masterly exposition and lucidity—expressing in a few pages the sum and substance of their theories which the learn writer must have devoted days and nights to the study of the same.

Nor should we forget to do the fullest justice to the most readable of the love stories of famous personages, and wish the were longer and larger.

But what adds to the interest and beauty of this delightful little volume is a collection of some of the melodious and mellifluous lyrics from Hafiz, Omar Khyyam, Byron Christina Rossetti and others—all solid gold.

We fondly and fervently hope that this delightful little volume may be the precursor and fore-runner of another *magnum opu* from the same facile pen."

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Messrs. F. MURAGLIA & CO., Marble and Tile Merchants of Fort Street, Frere Road, have REMOVED their OFFICES and SHOW ROOMS to 79, HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY. Clients are requested to take note of the new address and oblige.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" are requested to mention this paper when replying to advertisements.

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1925.

A WORD OF ADVICE.

The European Association can do a tangible service by including among its Aims and Objects the inculcation of good manners in backward members. The purpose of the Association is to work constructively for the good of India, and just as Indians have their constructive programme for banishing untouchability, our European friends should run a constructive programme prescribing strict courtesy in the treatment of Indians. Such a programme will not in the slightest degree militate against the dreary round of praising Law and Order and proclaiming the might of the "H'Empire". We do not offer the suggestion in any offensive spirit, but some day we feel the wives of governors and viceroys who organise social welfare will probably start a league to wean away haughty spirits from race-contempt and incivility. It was Mr. Lionel Curtis who suggested that Europeans guilty of deliberate rudeness towards Indians should be furnished with their pass-ports. Mr. Curtis was moved to make the drastic suggestion because he had opportunities of watching cases of habitual insolence which becomes second nature for lack of correction. He also observed the criminal trials of British offenders which usually end with the disposal of good dead Indian, who ailed from spleen, and the acquittal of the European accused. The root-cause is the sense of superiority, the beastly love of authority and the conception of the Indian as a nigger. When the Indian is a sub-human creature, it would not do to make a song about rude cases; probably the Indian victim could not understand the refined ways of the Sahib, and excuses are easily invented to account for dastardly behaviour. While the root-cause of suzerainty persists, it is difficult to treat external symptoms, but it is possible to improve matters by communal training. A European who managed to live down the arrogant manner, once told us that it is something of an exertion at first to treat all Indians with the gentlemanliness attending mutual behaviour in European society. Training can improve temper and just as European assistants are asked to pass language-tests, they should also be given the benefit of a curriculum on decency. This suggestion does not preclude useful work by Indians themselves to get rid of their own angularities, but in India the code of Indian courtesy should on the whole be held up as the model and Europeans ought to be acquainted with it. By striking at the base of caste-pride and untouchability, Indians are doing work of the kind which Europeans would do well to emulate in the sphere of racialism. Unfortunately they extenuate and even deny existence of race-contempt towards nations who have the artistic distinction of being coloured.

We tender this unsolicited, but nevertheless valuable advice to the constructive instinct of the European Association because of an interesting essay in boorishness only two days ago, On Monday a member of our staff was out collecting news about sundry topics of interest in Bombay. He decided to get some information regarding terminal extensions at Bori Bunder. The railways have a big scheme of innovations. Our colleague whom for brevity we shall name X went to the Bori Bunder office and with a laudable desire to leave the bigger swells undisturbed, he decided to button-hole a Chhota Saheb. He sent in his name, but for the space of two hours, things remained inscrutably dark and silent as in the tent of King Saul when swayed by the evil spirit. X was puzzled and sent in a card for the second time. The peon affirmed that the first chit had reached the officer. After the second intimation, there was the lapse of one hour during which a seedy European caller received the favour of prompt audience. By this X concluded that the big man treated the time of his brown self as of no consequence. On the card he wrote "For information." There is a limit to Oriental patience. X decided to chance a third card if only for the pleasure of feeling the excitement of success. On the receipt of the third card—it was nearing dusk already—the great man sent word that the caller might approach his nobility. X was perfectly composed and as the officer omitted to show him a seat, the caller corrected the discourtesy by taking a seat himself. The officer began testily "What do you want? What do you want?" As X is a well-groomed and personable individual, he could not guess what ocular blemish ailed the great man. X told him of the discourstesy of keeping an Indian so long while Europeans who send their cards enjoyed right of precedence. The officer thereupon lost his patience and X promptly told him that during the unconscionable wait he had decided to mention a word on manners and to omit the appeal for information. A man who could keep a caller for three hours and who failed to express a word of apology was not likely to be an expansive conversationalist and X told him so. Then came the bullying stage. The officer said that they were all important people engaged, while in their revolving chair, in the momentous task of running the G. I. P. Railway. The staggering effrontery of the excuse was followed by certain sulphurous recollections. X thereupon told him to mend his manners or he would, come what may, teach him the value of civility. Indeed he boldly told him of the incongruity of petty boors being rude to Indians. Onlookers crowded in the passage. The officer thought it time to indulge in the imperial essay of volunteering to kick the presumptuous "native". X, who never made a fetish of non-violence, offered to invest him with the elementary insignia of the Order of the Boot. As both the combatants were for rolling up their sleeves, the officer seized a brass-ruler. X repaid the compliment and seized a similar weapon from the table. The officer modulated his words for a truce, while X asked him whether he wanted a sound little lesson on the advisability of being civil to Indians. The officer felt that he was vending bluff in the wrong market. The drama suddenly ended without our colleague getting a scrap of information at the Victoria Terminus, but X came away asking his adversary whether the encounter had a solutary effect upon him.

We have described what really happened at the Head Office of a State-Railway owned by Indians. What damage could have resulted to the "running of the G. I. P. Railway" through civility to an Indian caller is hard to comprehend. We submit the G. I. P. Railway would have run smoothly even if the eccentric officer had deviated into good manners. We cannot excuse him on the ground of the October weather, because it is a type of inconsiderate treatment that causes extreme racial friction. Was it not Lord Morley who said that British tradition in India should not be damaged by the standards of the irate planter and the excited corporal? Incivility in India when practised by the ruling community is a crime; it breeds hatred and generates life-long bitterness. Many a revolutionary has been driven to desperate doctrines of reprisal by the arrogance of the European whether in office or in the train. May we quote the verdict of a historian on the dangers of little insults arousing inexorable hatred. Justin McCarthy in describing the career of Parnell explains how an insult could inflame the mind; and it is petty insults that are more intolerable because they are treated as commonplace. When Parnell was a young man, there was a police-raid of his farm. The myrmidons invaded his mother's bed-room, without provocation or good reason. To them it appeared a harmless liberty for the police to take. The historian proceeds :—

> "When young Parnell heard of this indignity offered to his mother, he became suddenly filled with a passion of hatred for English Government in Ireland. That was the first time that he ever thought anything about an Irish national movement, and from that moment forth he became the inveterate enemy of English rule in Ireland."

Insults beget their own avengers. In Bengal it was the whipping of the *bhadralog* that kindled the flames of revolutionism. It costs nothing to be civil, and we hope Europeans in high position will build up a gentleman's tradition in India for the better harmony of the races.

EDUCATION IN BARODA.

The annual report of the Education Department of Baroda for the year 1922-23 is before us. Travancore, Cochin, Baroda and Mysore have made greater progress in education than the Provincial Governments of Bengal, Madras and Bombay. It is, therefore, with high expectations that we examine the reports of these Indian States. The Baroda Government spent Rs. 30 lakhs on education during the year under report, that is, nearly one-seventh of the annual income of the State. This should be an eye-opener for many Maharajas, Rajas and Nawabs who waste their State income in personal pleasures. The education of the "depressed" classes, the spread of the library system and free and compulsory primary education throughout the State had brought Baroda into great prominence; but for the last few years the Maharaja has retired from active administration and the result of his withdrawal has been disastrous. It will be noticed that there is practically no increase either in the number of educational institutions or in the number of students receiving education. Taking 15 per cent of the male population and 12 per cent of the female population as the average number of school-going children, we find that 50 per cent of the girls and 14 per cent of the boys do not attend schools at all; and the Naeb Dewan, who has reviewed the report, admits that there are about 1,200 small villages (out of a total of 3,000) the population of which roughly amounts to 4,75,000, where there is no provision for education at all; and to this may be added the significant fact that the Department had to fine the parents whose children did not attend schools even for half the number of working days to such an extent that it realised a fat income of Rs. 1,75,000. The report is naturally silent about the quality of the education imparted in the large majority of these rural schools, but the fact is revealed in the census report that a great many children who receive education in the rural schools soon relapse into illiteracy. These facts show that without the personal guidance of the Maharaja the State has hopelessly failed to conduct an ambitious experiment.

In order to improve the quality of the instruction given in the schools, a large number of well-trained teachers of both sexes must be employed, but the report does not show any marked signs of improvement in the number or quality of the trained teachers. The sanctioned strength of the stipendiary women scholars was 150, but only 87 women were being trained. With regard to the "depressed" classes, although a very large number of them are under instruction, very few reach the secondary, technical or the higher stages. It seems to be characteristic of Baroda to lose interest in large experiments soon after they are launched. The Compulsory Act has brought in large number of students but the provision of teachers, teaching materials and school-buildings in meagre and the Government now stands agape, stupified and resourceless. Secondary education is entirely dominated and influenced by the policy laid down by the University of Bombay. In this way the rural population is being thoroughly disorganised but the wooden Government has made no effort to strike out an alternative path, with a view to popularise agricultural or technical education. The Baroda College is staffed with good professors, but college life is dull and unenterprising, only 57 per cent. of the students in the college (775) being from the Baroda State. The hostel accommodation in entirely inadequate and the supervision, (or the friendly contact of professors), is reduced to minimum. The Technical College or Kalabhavan, which was started with the definite object of giving technical education through the vernacular, has 520 students, of whom only 49 per cent. are from the Baroda State. The experiment of imparting technical education through the vernacular appears to have been given up and a senseless, ineffectual effort is made to run it as an All-India Institution.

The education of the girls shows a decrease of five schools and the total number of girls under education shows a decrease of 251. For want of properly trained teachers the education of girls, especially in the rural areas, is only nominal. Unless good teachers are imported from the British service the outlook in the Baroda State is absolutely dark. There is no provision for higher education of girls *either through the vernacular* or through English, except at Baroda. This fact alone shows how ineffectual is the whole educational policy of the Baroda State. Of the adult population 853 out of 1,000 were returned as illiterate, but no organised effort is made to open night schools, or to organise a series of popular lectures. There was a time when Baroda was looked upon as an advanced State, but now one fails to notice signs of real life in the administration. Things continue to move a bit because of the momentum given by the masterful personality of the Maharaja. There are no indications of keenness of inquiry, of experimentation, of propaganda; no constructive idealism, no desire to secure advice or seek the co-operation of the people. Without active co-operation of the people the spread and improvement of primary education is impossible. The report under review shows few signs of progress many signs of stagnant decay and a few of retrogression.

Notes of the Day.

Perils and Colours.

With elaborate gloominess, the ex-Kaiser Wilhelm has come out of his solitary retreat in Holland to make the flesh of Europe creep. It seems as though deep down in that royal composition of his, the Hohenzollern monarch conceals somewhere a taste for scare headlines. And like all good Europeans when they are about to be most romantic and sensational, he catches hold of not only the red peril or the yellow but both of them combined. Starting from the elevated plane of "high" politics, that is, international intrigues, he ends with the Junker's plea for rearming Germany as a bulwark against the onslaught of yellow hordes under red auspices. From time to time Europe has awakened to the menace of the Mongolian whose fertility is supposed to threaten the domination of the dwindling white races. The existence and power of the Anglo-Saxon bloc distinguished by its Protestantism, love of gymnastics and hypocrisy, are thought to be particularly imperilled by the rapidly multiplying races of Asia and Africa. It is all racial arrogance relying on pseudo-Malthusian moonshine and the ex-Kaiser has tried to rehabilitate himself in the eyes of the Anglo-Saxon races by making a cheap appeal to their racial conceit. Reactionaries in every land appeal to fear and the ex-Kaiser is not alone in attempting to frighten European peoples for a holy crusade against Asia. But whether the yellow peril fructifies or not and whether the ex-Kaiser succeeds in the familiar trick of propaganda by putting the masses into a fright about the red scare, the white peril is no figment of heated imagination but a stark reality which holds Asia and Africa in fee.

The Oriental Touch at Geneva.

A writer in "L'Europe Nouvelle" the extremely well-informed French weekly edited by Mademoiselle Weiss, an authority on International questions, has some very penetrating remarks to offer about the matters under discussion at the Sixth Assembly of the League of Nations. First he notes the Oriental touch at Geneva. "In the suburb of Florissant not very distant from the seat of the Assembly meetings, quite an heterogenous colony of Eastern peoples has grown up. There are Turks, and Persians Kurds and Syrians and Arabs. They are evidently drawn from all classes of society and are seen wandering about making discreet efforts to get into touch with the big guns from the big European Powers. Some of them do a little business. They have the most varied material for sale, 'from a carpet from Shiraz to Mosul petrol.!' They are the 'dalals' who bring to Geneva "the manners and the touch of an Eastern bazaar." The writer notes that some of these Eastern visitors have other objects in view than mere business, and wonders what they think of the League's efforts.

The Spirit of the League.

Whatever the unofficial Eastern visitors may think, it is clear to the observer who is taking notes of the League's proceedings on behalf of "L'Europe Nouvelle" hat there is one power in Europe, one force under the control of a remarkable personality which does not look upon the League as an instrument of peace. Mussolini and the representatives of Fascist policy he has sent to the League do not believe that the League of Nations "can work as a laboratory of peace. It is an arena for fight." To one of the Italian functionaries attached to the League Secretariat, Mussolini presented his signed photograph with the significant line beneath his signature "To the Daniel in the lion's den." Italian nationalism which sympathises with Fascist politics on questions of Italy's foreign relations, does not agree that the frontiers of European States as delineated at present can continue unchanged for a very long time. The Italian delegates at the Sixth Assembly point out that it is not Article 16 of the Pact which is interesting or important; it is Article 19 which calls for close consideration. the article which foresees the possibility of existing treaties being submitted time and again for a new examination and modification. So it appears that the League will have to live down a lot of opposition from its bellicose elements if it is really going to develop into "the experiment for the democratic government of the world," as its admirers wish it to be.

Unhappy Idar.

We have received a long open letter addressed to the Maharaja of Idar requesting him to answer a number of queries relating to the alleged maladministration of the State and ventilating the subjects' grievances. It is a long tale of familiar woes: of coercion and onerous and inequitable taxation, of administrative inefficiency and nepotism, of the starving of progressive departments and financial muddle. The letter mentions specific illustrations in support of the general contribution. For example, the State has refused to correspond with the Idar Prajakiya Mandal or supply the annual administration report; it has banned journals like the "Hindustan" and "Saurashtra" as well as nine men for the bogey of prestige or through mere personal pique. There are unjust and oppressive taxes like "patia vera" which are, the correspondent alleges, even collected by the use of severe pressure and torture. The correspondent mentions several cases of unfitness in the personnel of the revenue judicial and customs departments. The dearth and inefficiency of educational facilities is patent and the State has managed to increase its revenue not through increase of productivity by means of improved agriculture or industrialisation but by the simple process of enhancing imposts and cesses. We do not know if the Idar State is in the habit of issuing administrative reports or if the authorities are sensitive about the reputation of the State. But if they are, they should take the earliest opportunity of vindicating their policy and action in face of the persistent and serious charges levelled against the Administration.

Indians as Aliens.

It is well-known that the fundamental assumption of Dr. Malan's new Asiatic Bill is that Indians are an "alien" element in the Union population. In support of his view, this original Native of South Africa said in an interview to the "Natal Mercury" that "by consenting to the withdrawal of the franchise from the Indians in 1896, the British Government tacitly agreed that the Indian community was an alien element and most of the subsequent legislation on the Asiatic question was based upon this principle." A correspondent, Mr. Keyeppe, writes to the "Natal Mercury" contradicting this reasoning of Dr. Malan. He observes:—

"May I beg to point out that neither the 1896 Act securing Indian disqualification, nor any subsequent Asiatic legislation was based upon this principle.' The Act was a result of the cry of those days that the European vote was in danger of being swamped by the Indian vote. And no Indian legislation thereafter was based upon the new principle. The language of the *Secretary of State disallowing the first Bill protested rather the other principle, that the Indians may not as a fact be treated as aliens.* Said Mr. Chamberlain in returning the bill:—

'Your Ministers will not be unprepared to learn that a measure of this sweeping nature is regarded by her Majesty's Government as open to the very gravest objection. *It draws no distinction between clients and subjects of Her Majesty,* or between the most ignorant and most enlightened Natives of India. I need not remind you that among the latter class there are to be found gentlemen whose position and attainments fully qualify them for all the duties and privileges of citizenship, and you must be aware that in two cases within the last few years the electors of *important constituencies in this country have considered Indian gentlemen worthy,* not merely to exercise the franchise, but *to represent them in the House of Commons.*" (our italics)

Dr. Malan has clearly not been schooled in Empire history."

Can Lord Birkenhead or Lord Reading say as much as Mr. Chamberlain did?

Free Opthalmic Treatment.

We have noticed in these columns from time to time the very welcome development of a branch of medical philanthropy initiated a dozen years ago by Dr. Sathaye and his colleague Dr. Sardesai in the mill centre of Bombay. The charitable hospital they conduct at Parel is now named the Aimai Merwanji Chamarbagwalla Free Opthalmic Hospital and is housed in a three-storied building given to these two unostentatious pioneers of medical charity in Parel by Mr Chamarbagwalla at a very nominal rent of rupee one a year. The report for 1924 shows that the number of beds in the institution has now been doubled and that the attendance of outpatients was 9,200. The major operations performed came to 1,005, a record which illustrates the devotion and regularity with which Dr. Sathaye and Dr. Sardesai and their other colleagues, whose number we are glad to note, increases, have done their work. The Corporation has been giving the hospital, since 1923, a grant of Rs. 1,500 per year, which to an institution with an annual expenditure of nearly Rs. 7,000, must appear far too meagre a dose of generosity from municipal resources. The hospital badly needs an operation theatre, the present one being a makeshift. "There is no moving space," the report says, "even for the assistants much less for the students anxious to see the operations." The number of such post-graduate students now exceeds thirty, and it appears that the number is likely to grow rapidly, as in this hospital post-graduate teaching is given by Dr. Sathaye and his colleagues, who are all opthalmic specialists trained in England at a cost far less than at the only other centre for such teaching in this city, the Government hospitals. The clinical notes appended to the report are evidence that research is not lost sight of in the midst of charity to the poor. Here is an enterprise worthy of generous help from the public.

SASANIAN COINS.

AUDACIOUS PLAGIARISM.

A man who rejoices in the name of Furdoonji D. J. Paruck has been known for some years as an amateur collector of coins. He has written an essay or two for the Numismatic Society and these columns bear witness to the encouragement, perhaps a trifling too flattering, which was given to him by this journal. The small circle of learned know that for Sasanian Numismatics among the Indians the proper authorities were Mr. Thanawala, Mr. Kotwal and Prof. Shapurji Hodiwala of Junagad. Suddenly in the beginning of this year, thanks to the local "Times Press", the said Mr. Paruck blooms into an author of a work on "Sasanian Coins", in extraordinary size weighing several pounds avordupois, and priced at five pounds sterling! It has all the elaborate paraphernalia of a first-class stunt. The scholars on the staff of the "Times of India" have, of course, extolled the book in a review. As many as possible other notices have been caused to be published, in all of which a blissful ignorance of the contents is concealed by unstinted lauds. All the resources which foolish and credulous wealth can lavish upon a plagiarised production have been available to the author.

A Rich Harvest.

The book has somehow got connected with the Archaeological Department. And thereby hangs a tail. We are informed by the obliging Mr. Paruck in the priceless preface that a well-known Parsi gentleman, patron of oriental studies and research, generously guaranteed two-thirds of the entire expenses of this publication; the only self-effacing condition to this offer being that the donor's name should remain undisclosed. Mr. Paruck is, of course, deeply grateful to him for his munificent assistance. And we shall see that this anonymous patron is not the only man victimised among Parsis. The grateful author's acknowledgments are also due to the Trustees of the late Sir Ratan Tata and the Trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia for liberal grants, once again, towards the expenses of the publication. This does not by any means exhaust the silver shower of appreciation. Mr. Paruck has the pleasure of offering thanks to the Trustees of Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Translation Fund and other friends who have helped him to subscribe for copies of the work in advance.

Those unfortunate dunderpats who grumble for their sins over the neglect of literary

(Continued on page 11).

VICTORY OF PEACE OVER WAR.

A CATASTROPHE AVERTED.

MEANING OF LOCARNO AGREEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Paris.—Mr. Chamberlain in an interview which he granted to the British, French and American journalists, said he was convinced that the Locarno agreements were a decisive point in history for the peace of Europe and of the world. He recalled that an initiative emanated from Germany, "an act of high courage and great wisdom." Mr. Chamberlain especially paid a tribute to Dr. Stresemann and Dr. Luther and declared that when he came to the Foreign Office, the ruling spirit in Europe was the war spirit. He believed that if it had lasted a few years longer, it would have been too late to remedy it, and it would eventually have led to a catastrophe, possibly far more disastrous to the world than the great war. At Locarno, however, the Allies and Germany had found accommodation based on the Anglo-French entente, the Locarno agreements were possible because conferees met on a footing of equality, each with full sense of responsibility and desiring peace "with all his might." There had been no victory over any country. The only victory was the victory of peace over the war.—Reuter's Special.

LOCARNO PROTOCOL.

CONTRIBUTION TO MORAL RELAXATION OF TENSION.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The text is issued here of the Locarno Protocol, the Mutual Guarantee Treaty, and also Arbitration Conventions and agreements mentioned in the cable of the 17th October. The latter are respectively identical in terms, 'mutatis mutandis'. The delegates declare their firm conviction that the operation of all these instruments will contribute greatly to bring about moral relaxation of tension between nations and help powerfully towards the solution of many political and economic problems in accordance with national interests, and sentiments and hasten disarmament which is provided for in Article 8 of the League and in which they undertake sincerely to co-operate and seek its realisation in the general agreement.

The central feature of the work of the Locarno Conference is the Security Pact. It guarantees inviolability of the Germano-Belgian and Germano-French frontiers. The parties give a definite pledge not to begin war against one another, and agree that only where a unanimous decision of the League Council and the Assembly calls for such an action can either party initiate bellicose measures. The Article in the Treaty which particularly affects Britain contains guarantees that she as a contracting party will support Germany if France and Belgium attack her or vice versa. One article of the Treaty makes it clear that the Treaty does not in the slightest undermine the authority of the League, but that it is intended to strengthen it. The Treaty will be regarded as having outlived its purpose when the League will have grown in strength and provide that guarantee of security contemplated by the Treaty of Locarno.

SUBORDINATE ARBITRATION TREATIES.

The main points of the Treaty are otherwise as contained in the message of the 17th October, except with regard to Article Sixteen of the Covenant in which connection it is stated that the draft collective Note will be presented to Germany propounding, as an interpretation of the Treaty, that its obligations mean that each member of the League is bound to co-operate, and support the Covenant and resist any act of aggression to the extent compatible with its military situation and geographical position. Subordinate arbitration treaties to which Poland and Czecho-Slovakia are parties, provide that if Germany fails to observe the provisions of the Arbitration Treaty, and couples her failure with resort to war, the parties will reciprocally help each other.—Reuter.

NEW AUTOGIRO AEROPLANE.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Aeronautical experts including Sir Samuel Hoare witnessed at Farnborough trial flights with new autogiro aeroplane, invention of Senor de la Cierva, in which a four-bladed wind-wheel, fitted above ordinary Avro fuselage, and driven by a movement of air, replaces the usual wings. The famous pilot Courtney astonished the spectators with slow and fast flights and vertical drops from various heights and landing, for example, from the height of twelve feet very gently. The inventor claimed that the machine was practically able to hover and would be most useful for military observation and could land on the deck of a ship and platforms above the houses of a city. Mr. Courtney dwelt on the stability of the machine and said it could fly backwards if fitted with a reverse gear.—Reuter's Special.

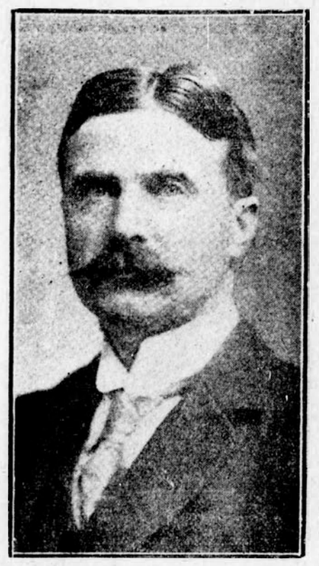
INDIA'S VICEROY.

LORD PEEL'S APPOINTMENT MOST PROBABLE.

"LITTLE STRANGE IN THE CHOICE."

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The "Evening Standard" says the Government has definitely decided that Lord Peel shall be the Viceroy of India in succession to Lord Reading.



LORD PEEL.

Responsible quarters in London are not aware of any decision of Government with regard to the possible successor of Lord Reading as Viceroy. As regards the report that Lord Peel has been chosen, all that can be said at present is that such an appointment would occasion little surprise in well-informed circles, as it is realised that the ex-Secretary of State for India is eminently suited to the post. There is nothing at present to indicate that Lord Reading will return to England before the expiration of his term of office in 1926.—Reuter.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST LORD LLOYD.

EGYPTIAN POLICE PRECAUTIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Cairo.—In view of the rumours of an intended demonstration on the occasion of Lord Lloyd's arrival here on Wednesday, the Ministry of Interior has issued a communique warning the students and others that any one disturbing the public order will be rigorously dealt with and that the police have been ordered to arrest any one guilty of endangering public security.

The police have prohibited the meeting of the Watanist party which was fixed for Wednesday.—Reuter.

ANGLO-INDIAN PROPAGANDA.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Col. Gidney had a long interview with the Archbishop of Canterbury on the subject of (1) education and the campaign of propaganda in connection with raising fund for Anglo-Indian higher education, (2) the Indian Church Measure, and (3) the employment of Anglo-Indians in the ecclesiastical departments in India. In connection with the first subject, the Archbishop of Canterbury considered the present moment inopportune in view of special funds which were being raised for hospitals. His Grace, however, whole-heartedly supported the proposal 3).—Reuter's Special.

DEATH OF INDIAN OFFICERS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The death has occurred of Mr. James Gamble, late of the Indian Forest Service, and Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone, late Inspector-General of Education, Gwalior State.—Reuter's Special.

[The late Mr. James Sykes Gamble, retired officer of the Indian Forest Service, entered the Forest Department in 1871. The last appointment he held was of Conservator of Forests, School Circle, N. W. P., and Director of Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun.]

[The late Mr. James William Johnstone was Inspector-General of Education, Gwalior State, Central India. Originally appointed to the Punjab Education Department, his services were subsequently lent to Gwalior State for employment as tutor to H. H. Maharaja Scindia.]

SOVIET AND PERSIA.

NO SUPPORT TO SHAH.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH RISA KHAN.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Moscow.—The Tass agency declares that it has been authorised to categorically deny the report appearing in the European press that the Soviet Government is not favourably disposed towards the Persian National Government of Risa Khan and that it is supporting the Shah who is now residing in Europe. The Soviet Government is pursuing a policy of entire non-intervention in the domestic affairs of Persia and maintains unaltering friendly relations with the Risa Khan Government.—Reuter.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

SYDNEY CONFERENCE FAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Sydney.—The compulsory conference called to settle the seamen's strike has failed as men are adhering to their decision not to participate in the proceedings as long as the strikers remained in gaol.—Reuter.

IN BRITISH PORTS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The seamen's strike in the British ports has now definitely ended. The unofficial Strike Committee in London has decided to call it off.—Reuter.

In connection with the seamen's strike in British ports, Mr. Shinwell of the Marine Workers' Union said that as far as his Union was concerned the strike had ended over a week ago.—Reuter.

WAR OFFICE ESTIMATES.

APPRECIABLE REDUCTION.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Appreciable reduction in the War Office estimates are ultimately expected to follow the reductions in pay of the personnel of the army from captains downwards and also slackening in the rate of promotion which have been announced by the War Office to become effective from 26th October. Captains will henceforth be paid a guinea a day and Second Lieutenant thirteen shillings, compared with twenty-three and six pence and sixteen shillings which they respectively receive at present. Privates will receive two shillings, compared with two and nine pence. The new rates only apply to new recruits.—Reuter.

STEAMER ON FIRE.

THE "STOCKWELL" SUNK.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

A message from Oran says that that in the British steamer "Stockwell" bound from Calcutta to New York with cargo of gunny bags, myrabolams, rubber and soap, fire broke out in number three tween deck and that in spite of every means taken to extinguish it, it was impossible to cope with the fire All the forepart of the steamer was ablaze, and it was found necessary to sink the steamer in 5½ fathoms which was the only suitable berth.—Reuter.

S. S. LAOMEDON.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

A message from Port Said says that the steamer "Laomedon" left for Malta towed by the steamer "Phemius."—Reuter's Special.

A message of the 7th instant stated:—

A message from Port Said says that the steamer "Laomedon" reports that she is in latitude 10.40' north and longitude 58.22' east. The steamer "Phemius" is towing her at a speed of nine knots.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. John Izat took over charge of the Assam Bengal Railway Company on October 15th.

H. E. the Governor of Madras and the party arrived at Trivandrum on Monday where they stayed as Maharaja's Guest.

Dr. J. P. H. Vogal, Professor of Sanskrit, Leiden University, having completed his series of lectures under the auspices of the Madras University, left Madras on the 19th inst. for Khandala.

His Excellency Viscount Goschen paid return visits to Her Highness the Maharani Regent and the Maharaja of Travancore on Tuesday morning.

The Secretary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj has received a donation of Rs. 1,000/- from their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Reading representing an allotment from the "Sassoon" Charitable Funds.

In recognition of his appointment as Law Member of the Viceroy's Council, a dinner in honour of Mr. S. R. Das was given at the Calcutta Club on Monday night by Mr. A. K. Guznavi. More than fifty guests were present and they included the Raja of Santosh, the Hon. Sir Alexander Muddiman, Sir Alexander Murray, Sir Willoughby Carey, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, the Mayor, the Hon. Dr. Mitter, Sir Hubert Carr, Sir R N. Mukerji and the Hon. Sir William Currie.

H. E. the Governor of U. P. will open the new Oudh Chief Court at Lucknow on 2nd November.

The U. P. Government will remain in Allahabad from 4th November to 15th December.

CHINESE SITUATION.

WU-FEI-FU ENTERS.

RESTORATION OF PARLIAMENT AIMED AT.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Shanghai.—The situation in China is developing rapidly.

Chimlite Marshal Wu-Fei Fu has definitely entered the arena against Peking and Mukden, and is reported to be aiming at the establishment of an alliance of the central provinces including Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhui, Hupei and Fukien with an independent administration at Hankow with the object of restoring the constitutional parliament which the Chief of the Executive, Tuan-Chi-Jui, has disbanded.

Wu-Fei-Fu has offered the chairmanship of the alliance to the veteran statesman, Tang-Shao-Yi.

It is noteworthy that Kiangsu divisions which joined forces with Mukdenite Chang-Tso-Lin in 1924 have revolted, attacked and disarmed eight Mukden divisions, which crossed the Yangze from Nanking.—Reuter.

"ALL PARTIES MUST UNITE.",

MALABAR NATIONALISTS' CONFERENCE.

MADRAS, Oct. 19.

At the Malabar Allied Nationalists' Conference held at Calicut Mr. J. A. Saldana, M.L.C., presiding resolutions were passed exhorting all parties in the country to close up their ranks and agitate for Swaraj by organising among other things "convention Sabhas" in support of the Commonwealth of India Bill and requesting Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Shaukat Ali to place the same before the Cawnpore Congress for its acceptance with necessary improvements. The Conference further exhorted them to do away with theendal (pollution) and organise spinning associations to popularise charkha.—A. P.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19.

A Gazette Extraordinary issued this morning states that in supersession of the notification dated Darjeeling 3rd fixing 17th November for the meting of Bengal Legislative Council, His Excellency the Governor has appointed Thursday 3rd December as the time for the meeting of the Bengal Leislative Council.—A.P.

E. B RAILWAY SMASH.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19.

Brojolal Shaha who had his right leg and hand amputated as a result of the railway smash on the E. B. R. died this morning. This brings the total number of men killed to twelve.—A.P.

TRAVELLING WITH A FALSE TICKET

On Monday a passenger named Sripat Nathoo was prosecuted by the Dadar Police Station at the instance of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, for travelling in a tram car with a false ticket. The case was tried by Mr. Indravandan Mehta, fifth Presidency Magistrate. The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted and fined Rs. 5 with one day's simple imprisonment.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

MADRAS, Oct. 20.

At the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council to be held on the 28th instant the Home Member will present the Select Committee's report on the Madras Borstal School Bill and move that it be passed ito law. Sir A. P. Patro will present the Select Committee's report on the Andhra University Bill and move that it be taken into consideration and a Bill for the registration of nurses and mid-wives will also be introduced. The agenda also contains five Bills which non-official members propose to introduce and thirty resolutions on various public matters.—A. P.

BERAR HINDU SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

AMRAOTI, Oct. 20.

The provisional committee of the Berar Hindu Social Conference met yesterday, with the Hon. Mr. Khaparde in the chair, and decided to hold the conference on 12th and 13th December instead of in October as announced earlier. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, of Bombay, has consented to preside. The committee with the newly elected members will meet on the 27th instant to appoint office bearers and to discuss proposals about the programme of the Conference.—A.P.

NO BACKSLIDING.

BOMBAY COUNCIL SWARAJISTS.

DECISION TO NON-CO-OPERATE.

POONA, Oct. 20.

Many of the Council members have not yet arrived in Poona and the Swarajists have, therefore, not yet been able to arrive at any definite and final decision in the matter of to-morrow's Council proceedings. From information I have been able to gather I understand the Swarajists will follow the same tactics as they did last time at the fag end of the Council sessions. That is to say, they will take no part in the discussion etc., but as majority of members are not here to-day's meeting of the Swarajists was more or less a formal affair.

To-morrow again there will be a meeting of the party when final decision will be a meeting of the party when final decision will be reached. However it can be taken for granted that nothing will be done by the party savouring of backsliding and all the information I have been able to gather goes to show that this session the Swarajists will again non-co-operate within the Council

A public announcement of the final decision will be made later, as influential members have to be consulted in the matter.

SIND MUSLIM MEMBERS BOYCOTT SESSION.

We understand that as a protest against the discourtesy shown to some of their colleagues by the Collector of one of the Sind Districts, the Muslim members of the Bombay Legislative Council from Sind have decided not to attend the session of the Council which commences in Poona to-day. Excepting Mr. Noor Mahomed, none of the Sind Muslim member has yet left Sind for Poona.

EFFICIENCY OF INDIAN RLYS.

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

His Majesty the King of Belgians in the course of a message to Sir Clement Hindley, Chief Commissioner of Railways on his departure from India thanks, on behalf of the Queen and Himself, the officers and men of Railways for their comfort while travelling and says:—I have been particularly impressed with the working of Railways over which I have travelled and I am filled with admiration for the smooth and able manner in which every detail is carried out and all difficulties are overcome. Construction, administration and operation of Railway systems in India have made a great impression on me and have caused me to realise as much as anything else in this country the strength and efficiency of the British Empire.—A.P.

(Continued from Column 6.)

after the Patna resolution. If it were allowed the result would be to revive the old controversy between Pro-changers and No-changers which it was certainly the deliberate intention of the resolution to put a stop to for all time to come. In other matters it was all a question of the opinion of the majority prevailing over that of the minority. Panditji concluded his remarks by a strong appeal to the Conference to adopt the resolution which he characterised as the first great step towards Swaraj which had been taken after the settlement of the internal disputes.

The third point to be considered was resumption by the Congress of all such political work as might be necessary in the interest of the country. The second and third points taken together, in the speaker's opinion, opened out a wide field for all shades of political opinion in the country, and restored the Congress to the full dignity of its position as the greatest national institution in India.

SWARAJ PARTY—A GOING CONCERN.

The fourth point was merely an offshoot of the third, as the work in legislatures was only a part of the general political work It required special mention as there were special circumstances attending it. The Swaraj Party had laid down its constitution and programme and worked it with considerable success during the last two years and it was in the fitness of things that they should continue their work on behalf and in the name of the Congress. There was great deal of misconception about this cause of the Patna resolution. It was complained, chiefly by those outside the present Congress organization, that it was wrong to hand over the direction of the political activities of the Congress to one party and to put that party out of control of the Congress as a whole. Nothing of the kind had in fact been done. The complaint was based on an entire misconception, both of the language of the resolution and of the situation which it was intended to meet. The Swaraj Party was in the nature of a going concern resting upon the foundations which were essential for its existence. That going concern had been taken over by the Congress with the intention of running it to the best advantage and not for the purpose of closing it down. It was, therefore, naturally put in charge of those who had established it and had gained some experience in managing it. The Swarajists had taken over the management, relying on their strength to keep it in their own hands against other parties but there was nothing to prevent any other party from taking over possession at any moment if it could do so by its own superior strength.

CONGRESS AND SWARAJ PARTY.

EFFECT OF PATNA DECISION.

PUNDIT MOTILAL'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 20.

Pandit Motilal Nehru moved the resolution supporting the Patna resolution of the A. I. C. C. In the course of his speech he said it was not usual for a subordinate organisation to support an action taken by higher authority such as the A. I. C. C. That course was however necessary in this case as the resolution of the A. I. C. C. was passed in anticipation of confirmation by the Congress. It was therefore quite proper for this Conference to make its own recommendations to the Congress. There were four points in the Patna resolution which required consideration. The first was the change of the Congress franchise thereby effected which the speaker believed was in the existing circumstances a step in the right direction as it enabled all parties to rally round the standard of the Congress if they were disposed to do so.

SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The second was the constitution and establishment of the All-India Spinners' Association. Mahatmaji had spoken at great length on the subject and it was hardly possible for the speaker to make out a stronger case in favour of the new institution than Mahatmaji had done. He was, however, anxious to make his own attitude and that of a very large number of Swarajists who believed in spinning quite clear. They fully believed in all the possibilities of the charkha pointed out by Mahatmaji. Where they differed was that the charkha was the only thing to which the attention of the country was to be confined. There were in their opinion other activities which should also be taken up and pursued. That however did not mean that they were indifferent to the Charkha and did not wish to make it as great a success as Mahatmaji desired. His own sympathies were whole-heartedly with the All-India Spinners' Association and he expected that Swarajists would join it in large numbers. The third point to be considered was the resumption by the Congress of all such political work as might be necessary in the interest of the country. The second and third points taken together in the speaker's opinion, opened out a wide field for all shades of political opinion in the country and restored the Congress to the full dignity of its position as the greatest national institution of the country. The fourth point was merely an off-shoot of the third as work in the legislatures was only a part of the general political work. It required special mention as there were special circumstances attending it. The Swaraj Party had laid down the constitution and programme and worked it with considerable success during the last two years and it was in the fitness of things that they should continue their work on behalf and in the name of the Congress. There was a great deal of misconception about this clause of the Patna resolution. It was complained chiefly by those outside the present Congress organisation that it was wrong to hand over the direction of the political activities of the Congress to one party and to put that party out of the control of the Congress as a whole. Nothing of the kind had, in fact, been done. The complaint was based on an entire misconception both of the language of the resolution and of the situation which it was intended to meet.

SWARAJ PARTY A GOING CONCERN.

The Swaraj Party was in the nature of a going concern resting upon foundations which were essential for its existence. That going concern had been taken over by the Congress with the intention of running it to the best advantage and not for the purpose of closing it down. It was therefore naturally put in charge of those who had established it and had gained experience in managing it. The Swarajists had taken over the management relying on their strength to keep it in their own hands against other parties, but there was nothing to prevent any other party from taking over possession at any moment if it could do so by its own superior strength. Mahatmaji had, in his speech, given such credit to the Swaraj Party as in his own opinion was its due. The speaker claimed no more. He would simply draw attention to a mistake commonly made in interpreting the Patna resolution. What that resolution said was that necessary modifications in the rules laid down by the Swaraj Party would be made from time to time by the Congress "for the purpose of carrying out the said policy." It was argued that those words disabled the Congress from interfering with the party in any way in its Council work. It is true that the fundamental principle on which the Council policy was based could not be changed. But what was that policy in the first programme of the party settled in February, 1923? It was stated that its policy "shall include on the one hand all such activity as stands to create an atmosphere of resistance making Government by the bureaucracy impossible with a view to enforce our national claims and vindicate our national honour and on the other hand shall include for the said purpose all steps necessary for the gradual withdrawal of that co-operation by the people of this country without which it is impossible for the bureaucracy to maintain itself." The same policy was restated in the revised programme issued in Calcutta in August, 1924, in the following terms: "Now the Swaraj Party declares that the guiding principle of the Party is self-reliance in all activities which make for the healthy growth of the nation and resistance to the bureaucracy as it impedes the nation's progress towards Swaraj." This policy governs the whole work of the party inside and outside the Councils. Was there a single Congressman of any shade of opinion who could take a reasonable exception to this policy except on the ground that the Council entry was in itself wrong in principle? That was certainly a ground which was not open to any Congressman to take

(Continued in col. 5.)

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

ALLEGED CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY APPOINTED.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Tuesday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

Mr. N. D. Mehta was elected as Deputy Commissioner. Mr. J. M. Mehta's proposition to appoint a Committee of Enquiry to investigate certain serious allegations against some Municipal Officers was then considered. The allegations, he made, were of an astounding character and the proposition was carried by a very large majority, despite some attempts on the part of some members to hush them up. The Commissioner's suggestion to appoint the Deputy Commissioner with Messrs. Mehta and Tairsee to assist him to investigate the allegations, was not accepted.

DY. COMMISSIONER'S ELECTION.

At the outset the Corporation proceeded with the election of the Deputy Commissioner for which post there were four candidates, viz:—(1) Mr. I. S. Haji, (2) Mr. N. D. Mehta, (3) Mr. N. S. Kowshik and (4) Mr. S. A. Shete.

The ballot resulted as follows:—Mr. N. D. Mehta got 41, Mr. N. S. Kowshik 40, Mr. S. A. Shete 11 and Mr. I. S. Haji, 11 votes.

Mr. Mehta was, therefore, declared elected as the Deputy Commissioner.

ALLEGATIONS OF CORRUPTIONS

Mr. J. M. Mehta then moved:—

(1) That in view of the serious allegations of corruptions, bribery, criminal misappropriation of Corporation's property and other dishonest acts and omissions on the part of several officers of the Health Department and Mechanical Engineer's Department, this Corporation appoints the marginally noted Committee to investigate into the matter, to take such evidences as it considers necessary and to report at an early date as to their correctness or otherwise and to recommend whether such of the Officers as may be found guilty by them should be prosecuted in a Court of Law or be dealt with in any other manner.

'(2) That the Corporation hereby definitely assures those employees who might agree to give evidence before the Committee that their prospects in the service will not be prejudiced in any way as a result of their giving such evidence.

'(3) That the Commissioner shall produce before the Committee all papers of the departmental inquiry which he has held in 'his matter.' "

CORPORATION'S FAIR NAME MALIGNED.

Mr. Mehta said he had in his possession signed statements from a number of men who were at present in the Municipal Service which he would submit before the Committee of Enquiry The accusations, he submitted, were very serious and some of them were that some of the municipal officers of the Health and Mechanical departments, used tyres, tubes, and other accessories and petrol and other things which belonged to the Municipal Corporation, for their private use and joy rides. That candidates were called upon to pay bribes before appointments were made. The unfortunate thing of the whole affair was, he said, that those who gave bribes were dismissed after about six months and fresh hands were taken with of course fresh bribes. (Laughter.) Proceeding, Mr. Mehta said during X'mas season a fund was started from among the staff which amounted almost to Rs. 3,000 out of which Rs. 2,500 went for the soda and whisky of the superior officers, while only Rs. 500 were given to the Indian staff for their "pan, pendas, barfi", etc. Then a departmental bank was started with a view to finance the staff at the rate of 2 per cent from which money was drawn to pay bribes. They had heard of "Mr. A." and certain "Mr. B." but in this bribery and corruption case there were C. D. E. and F. G. and H. and in fact all the alphabets of the English language. He then narrated the story of a raffle which was raised, sometime ago, over a motor car on which Rs 2,000 were collected from the employees. After some time, the motor car was sold away privately and the officer concerned pocketed the Rs. 2,000 also of the raffle money. He had also statements in which allegations were made that certain officers repaired their motor cars in the Municipal workshop and charged the Corporation for the same with submitting false bills. The statements were signed by over 30 men and they were of a very serious nature. The Corporation's good name was maligned and challenged, and he, therefore, urged upon the Corporation to institute an enquiry.

On Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's enquiry Mr. Mehta informed the house that the statements were in his possession and that they were addressed to the President of the Corporation.

President:—If they are addressed to the President, you are not entitled to retain them with you.

Mr. Mehta:—I will treat them as confidential and bring them with me to the Committee of Enquiry.

He concluded by saying that he was told that Rs. 17,000 were offered to hush up this matter by some Municipal officers to the signatories of the statements, but without success. He then named the following Committee of Enquiry:—The president, chairman of the Standing Committee, Messrs. B. T. Desai, L. R. Tairsee, J. B. Boman Behram, R. A. Gole and R. M. Chinoy.

A FIT CASE OF ENQUIRY.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee seconded the proposition and said he was one of the members of the Standing Committee whom the Commissioner had invited in the enquiries which were made into these allegations and he was disappointed at the disciplinary action taken by the Commissioner. Since then Mr. J. M. Mehta had placed certain information before him and he thought it was a fit case of enquiry. If the officers concerned were found innocent the Corporation should give them good certificates but if they were found guilty they should be dealt with according to law.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy here raised a point of order that under section 64-B only Municipal Commissioner was empowered to make enquiries and take disciplinary action.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram and Mr. K. F. Nariman opposed the point of order. The latter said it was the inherent right of the Corporation to make any recommendation to the Commisioner to act in a particular manner.

Dr. A. G. Viegas also opposed the point of order.

The president ruled that the proposition was in order. He, however, suggested that the proposition should be worded as "a Committee of the Corporation be appointed to investigate into the allegations, etc."

Mr. Mehta agreed to the suggestion.

COMMISSIONER'S SUGGESTION.

The Commissioner said the resolution had taken him by surprise. It was impossible, he said, to start a Committee. He would however, suggest that the allegations be enquired into by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Mehta, with the assistance of Messrs. J. M. Mehta and L. R. Tairsee as the good name of the Corporation and the service was more dear to him than everything else.

Mr. J. M Mehta refused to accept the suggestion.

The Commissioner added that there was one Shafi Khan who was responsible for stealing petrol, tyres, etc. and he and some men of his kidney were the men to get all the signatories for Mr. Mehta. He asked the President to take all the papers from Mr. Mehta as they were addressed to him.

Mr. Mehta handed over the papers to the President.

MR. MEHTA'S RESOLUTION CARRIED.

A closure was moved at this stage and the original motion of Mr. Mehta was put to the vote and carried with a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

SERGEANT SHOOTS HINDU GIRL.

ALLEGED DASTARDLY CRIME.

SEQUEL TO CRACKER FIRING.

A story of an alleged dastardly crime on the part of a European Sergeant of the City Police resulting in serious injuries to a twelve-year old daughter of an Indian Sub-Inspector comes from Bhendy Bazar. Monday being the last day of the Divali festival, Kusum the injured girl along with other children was firing crackers at about 9-30 p.m. and throwing them down from the window of the second floor of Bhendy Bazar Police Quarters. Sub-Inspector N. L. Deshpande, of the Princess Street Police Station, the father of the girl was away from home at the time. This simple and innocent merriment of the children apparently seemed to have been too much for the nerves of Sergeant W. F. Walton, a resident of the same building on the ground floor. The sergeant comes out of his quarters with a Daisy air gun, levels it at the girl, lets go the trigger and returns back to his quarters after "scaring away the children" as he is alleged to have believed. One of the shots from the air gun hit the girl on the head and she fell down bleeding profusely. Hearing an alarm other inmates of the girl's house came to the spot and picked her up. She was taken to the G. T. Hospital by her uncle where she has been detained for treatment.

On arrival at the hospital the girl's injuries were immediately attended to. She has sustained a bullet wound as large as a pea on the right side of her head. It was sheer good luck, the doctor is said to have exclaimed, that the injuries were not more serious.

GIRL'S STORY.

Seen by a 'Chronicle' representative in the hospital on Tuesday, the girl seemed to be progressing towards recovery though she had not completely recovered from the shock of the incident. Asked to narrate incident she said that she was firing crackers at night when all of a sudden she heard the report of a gun and a little later something hit her on the head and she fell.

"Did not the Sergeant ask you not to fire the crackers as his baby was ill?" Asked the representative to which the girl promptly replied, "No, the sergeant did not tell me anything. Do you think I will be so silly as to continue to disturb sick persons?"

SERGEANT SUMMONED.

Immediately after the incident Superintendent Jefferies was informed of the affair who arrived on the spot and made inquiries. Sergeant W. F. Walton attached to the Pydhownie Police Station was, it is understood, summoned by the Police Commissioner the next morning evidently in connection with the sad accident.

FIRING ON CROWD.

Further inquiries show that as a result of the gun shots a crowd was collected opposite the Police Quarters and, it is alleged, that Sergeant Walton again fired some more shots at the crowd injuring some five or six persons. The injured persons have reported the matter at the Dongri Police Station; all of them were taken to J. J. Hospital on Tuesday morning and treated for minor injuries.

BRITISH LABOUR AND INDIA

INDIANS' RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION.

RESOLUTION AT LIVERPOOL CONFERENCE.

At the annual Conference of the British Labour Party held at Liverpool in mail week, Mr. George Lansbury moved a resolution recognising the right of Indian peoples to full self-government and self-determination, welcoming the declarations of representative Indian leaders in favour of free and equal partnership with other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, declaring for co-operation with the Indian peoples.

Mr. Lansbury made a powerful appeal on behalf of the peoples of a country as big as Europe, excluding Russia.

It was a country which had been conquered by the worst form of conquest—namely, material means—although it had a civilisation much older than that of Britain. He did not believe British rule in India had benefited either the British or the Indians, although it might have benefited a certain group of men and women who lived parasitical lives. (Hear, hear). The Indians were largely uneducated, but one thing they did understand was that they had precious little influence on their own lives or on the Government of their country, and that one-half their revenue went to keep up the British Army, over which they had no control. It might be said, if they gave the Indian people the right to select a Government, that the capitalists in India would control that Government, but that argument might be used against every extension of the franchise in this country.

"Do not let any of those who oppose this resolution say the Labour Party does not mean self-determination when it uses the word or that it does not mean free partnership.

"We do mean it; sooner or later this question will have to be settled." (Cheers).

On Mr. Bevin pointing out that the movers and seconders of resolutions took a quarter of an hour over their speeches, the president laughingly replied "Yours is a dockers' watch, Mr. Bevin."

Mr. Fenner Brockway (I.L.P.), observing that the right to make tht decision was with the people of India, moved an amendment asking for an immediate conference with representatives of Indian parties, to preware a constitution for submission to this country.

The resolution was carried by a great majority.

EGYPT.

Mr. Herbert Morrison (London) moved a composite resolution on Egypt, condemning the Government policy and affirming the right of the elected representatives of the Egyptian people to govern their country.

At Cairo and at other points the British Government was in military occupation, and brought influence to bear on the course of affairs. The Party Executive was asking that such places ought to be recognised for independent representation on the League of Nations.

Mr. Trevelyan, seconding, said that once Egypt was a member of the League, the questions that arose between us and the Egyptian people, if they were not settled by agreement, would be settled by international decision.

Sooner or later these people would be free and there were two courses, either by force or by law, by revolution or by calling in some such power as the League, and it was for that that the Labour Party ought to stand. They ought not to minimise their own power.

"If," said he, "we only realise it, we are the greatest international power that exists to-day."

Mr. Colyer (Holborn) moved to add words calling for recognition of Egyptian superainty over the Sudan and for the control of the Nile by an equally representative Commission.

Speaking in support of this, Mr. Adams (Woolwich) declared that the League of Nations was a capitalist organisation and unsatisfactory to the workers.

The amendment was rejected and the motion agreed to.

A MONTESSORI CONFERENCE.

Messrs N. K. Bhatt and G. B. Badheka, the conductors of the Dakshina Murti Bhavan, Bhavnagar (Kathiawar), inform us that a Montessori Conference is to be held there on the 7th, 8th, and 9th of November next under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarladevi Ambalal. At the Conference, the Montessori system, its sphere and its utility, its psychology and other such cognate subjects will be discussed and essays will be read. All those who are interested in education are requested to send essays and attend in person. Essays should be sent before the 29th of October and those wishing to attend should inform the Conveners.

MILL SITUATION

OWNERS WAIT ON GOVERNOR

NO TANGIBLE RESULT OF DISCUSSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 20.

A millowners' deputation consisting of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Messrs. Ratansi D. Morarji, F. Stones, Madhavji D. Thackersey and T. Malony, Secretary to the Millowners' Association, waited upon His Excellency the Governor to-day.

The discussion which lasted for nearly an hour and a half does not seem to have resulted in anything tangible to help the solution of the present deadlock in the mill industry.

The Governor's reply is not available and, it is understood, will be issued to the Press to morrow.

THE OWNERS' CASE.

At the outset the Association thanked his Excellency for giving them an opportunity of restating the views put forward by their acting Chairman on October 6 regarding the present situation and the impracticable suggestions for terminating the existing labour dispute put forward by those whom His Excellency recently met in deputation. The Association emphatically dissociated themselves with the criticisms made against the Government of Bombay and His Excellency in his personal capacity in the Press either in connection with the strike of the millsworkers or the general demand for the remission of the cotton excise duty. They agreed that unless absolutely essential interference by the Government was undesirable in industrial dispute. It was indeed the view of the Association's Committee that unwarranted interference by the Government would have a tendency to prolong the strike inasmuch as the operatives might be led on to believe that the Government could force the mills to restore the cut, whereas there was unfortunately no possibility of paying the old rate of wages in the present state of the trade for reasons already given.

As regards vilification of the Government of Bombay and His Excellency the Governor the Association were aware of the efforts made by them to persuade the Government of India to abolish the duty and they wished to record their graceful appreciation.

WORKERS' DEMANDS UNACCEPTABLE

Dealing with the demands of the Labour deputation the Association said that there were two definite demands. The first was the withdrawal of the notices of wage cut and the second, the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the management of the mills. To neither of these demands were the Association prepared to concede for the following reasons.

Regarding the withdrawal, for the past three years the industry had been suffering enormous losses. In 1923 the losses of the Bombay mills (vide he McLeod Committee Report) were Rs. 1,17,82,968. In 1924 the losses were over two crores. During the first nine months of 1925 the position was even worse than the 1924. For more than two years, despite serious trade depressions and heavy losses no reduction in wages was made nor was short time resorted to but the position at the end of August 1925 was such that several mills had already found it impossible to carry on and had closed down.

The Association, in view of this state of affairs, had to consider what steps could best be taken to enable them to carry on and keep their operatives employed. After considering the several alternatives they eventually decided to effect the cut.

The exact position was made clear to His Excellency and to the deputation of labour representatives. The deputation fully appreciated the position and promised to place the facts before the operatives in the hope that a strike would be avoided and were apparently satisfied that the Association were adopting the best course open to them under the circumstances to help the industry to tide over its difficulties.

PRICES NOT IMPROVED.

The Association next rebutted "the wild" statements in the press regarding the improvement in the price of and demand for cloth and yarn. Taking the latest figures of stocks they showed that there was an actual reduction in uncleared stock. There had been fair clearances, usually relied upon before Diwali, but there was no justification for thinking that this will not be more than a temporary improvement. Such being the case it would be the veriest folly to encourage any hope of restoration of the cut.

Dealing with the pertinent question that if public meetings had been called and the facts placed before the operatives the strike might have been averted, the Association regretted that no such thing was done. In fact the representatives of labour have apparently changed their views regarding the cut in wages since they first met the Committee. A similar reversal of views took place during the 1924 strike and the Association consider that unless and until the representatives of labour really lead the operatives no useful purpose could possibly be served by joint meetings between them and the Association since they had absolutely no control over the operatives.

With reference to the demand for the appointment of a Committee the Association maintained that it was a question for the shareholders of individual concerns who have ample redress under the Company's Act if they thought that an investigation was wanted into the methods of management of the mills. The Association was of opinion that this line of argument was extraneous and should never have been imported into the present discussion by the labour deputation. The deputation withdrew after going over the various points dealt with in their letter to His Excellency.

TELEGRAPH STRIKE?

MEN'S ULTIMATUM.

RYAN REFORMS URGED.

NAGPUR, Oct. 20.

At a meeting of the Indian Telegraph Association, Nagpur, resolutions were unanimously passed requesting Government to give heed to the resolutions of the Conference bearing on the recommendations the Ryan Committee in respect of conversion of departmental offices into combined offices (2) increase of outturn (3) the expansion of station service (4) protection of vested interests (5) and appointment of committee of enquiry.

Government has been requested for a reply within three days and failing this the Association is unable to guarantee the continuance of co-operation by the staff. The above resolutions were communicated by telegraph to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, the hon. member for Labour and Industries, and the Viceroy.—A. P.

CASE AGAINST JUSTICE PAGE.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

Allegations recently made by a sub-overseer of the Water Works Department of the Calcutta Corporation against Mr. Justice Page and which formed the subject matter of an enquiry by the police Magistrate of Alipore came up again before the Sessions Judge of Alipore to-day on a motion questioning the decision of the Magistrate dismissing the complaint.

The Sessions Judge has fixed 28th October for the production of a certified copy of the petition of the complainant.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 20.

The Allahabad High Court reopened to-day after the long vacation. Sir Grimwood Mears who is looking very fit after his holiday in England presided in the first court and swore in Mr. Justice Daniels and Mr. Justice Dalal, the newly appointed permanent judges.

Mr. Justice Daniels before doing so protested saying he did not think it was necessary having been sworn in previously.—A. P.

"DESOPAKARI" SEDITIOUS CASE.

RANGOON, Oct. 20.

Mr. Subaya Naidu, editor, printer and publisher of "Desopakari", a Tamil weekly, who is being prosecuted by the Police Commissioner for publishing articles alleged to be seditious, examined to-day, admitted having published two articles in his paper but denied that the articles were intended to attempt to promote feelings of enmity or hatred. Accused further stated that he wrote what he thought was just. He wrote them to show to the public that Indians were not responsible for the impoverishment of Burma.

The District Magistrate framed two separate charges against the accused under sections 124A and 153A I. P. C. for both the articles but the accused pleaded not guilty to all the charges and declined to call any defence witness. Judgment has been reserved till Friday.—A. P.

MEN TO HOLD OUT.

AT LEAST FOR THREE MONTHS.

The committee of the Millowners Association was asked to wait upon the Governor on Tuesday and the result of their deliberations are eagerly awaited by the mill operatives. An enquiry at the mill area, however, show that the operatives are as firm as before and are not in a mood of going to work on the reduced wages All that they want now is their wages, so that they may go to their villages at the earliest possible moment. Conversation with some of the mill operatives also shows that they are prepared to hold out at least for three months more if they go to their villages. On Tuesday about a thousand operatives collected round Jacobs Sassoon, Morarji Gokuldas, Currimbhoy ,David, Elphinstone and Globe Mills and demanded their wages As the pay day was not fixed they dispersed after some time. About 20 operatives of Bradbury mill and Indian Manufacturing Co., were paid their wages on Tuesday.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NEW SESSION OPENS TODAY.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY INTO MILL CRISIS.

The Agenda for the Third Session of the Bombay Legislative Council to be held at the Council Hall, Poona, to-day, at 2 p.m., includes, besides nomination of four Chairmen by the President, the following Government Bills:—

(1) Bill No. XII of 1924 (A Bill to provide for the collection of statistical information for public purposes)—First Reading.

(2) Bill No. XI of 1925 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Act, 1912)—First Reading.

(3) Bill No. XII of 1925 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879) —Third Reading.

(4) Bill No. XIII of 1925 (A Bill to impose a tax on totalisator betting)—Second Reading.

(5) Bill No. XVI of 1925 (A Bill to give wider powers in the management of municipal affairs in certain cities)—Second Reading.

(6) Bill No. No. XVII of 1925 (A Bill to transfer the powers and duties of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay to, and to vest the property and rights vested in the said Trustees in, the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay)—Second Reading.

(7) Bill No. XVIII of 1925 (A Bill to amend the Bombay Children Act, 1924)—Second Reading.

(8) Bill No. XXIII of 1925 (A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in Sind)—First Reading.

(9) Bill No. XXIV of 1925 (A Bill to regulate and control certain contracts for the purchase and sale of securities in the City of Bombay)—First Reading.

The following private Bills by non-official members will also be introduced:—

(1) Bill No. IV of 1925 (A Bill to enable the Hindus of the Province of Sind to restrict themselves to monogamous marriages) —Second Reading—Mr. D. B. Adwani.

(2) Bill No. VIII of 1925 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Village Police Act, 1867)—Second Reading—Mr. D. R. Patil.

(3) Bill No. X of 1925 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act, 1874)—Second Reading—Mr. D. R. Patil.

(4) Bill No. XIX of 1925 (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888)—First Reading—Mr. S. K. Bole.

(5) Bill No. XX of 1925 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923)—First Reading—Mr. Noor Mahomed.

(6) Bill No. XXI of 1925 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879)—First Reading—Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar.

(7) Bill No. XXII of 1925 (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888)—First Reading—Mr. A. N. Surve.

(8) A Bill further to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Mr. J. Baptista.

(9) A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill by Mr. A. N. Surve.

(10) A Bill to amend the law relating to the emoluments claimable by Watandar Hindu Priests—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill by Mr. S. K. Bole.

(11) A Bill further to amend the Bombay Village Police Act, 1867—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill by Mr. P. G. Joshi.

(12) A Bill further to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill by Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan.

(13) A Bill further to amend the Mamlatdars Courts Act, 1906—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill by Mr. D. R. Patil.

(14) A Bill further to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act. 1869—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill by Mr. P. G. Joshi.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following among other resolutions will also be moved:—

Resolutions by Khan Saheb A. M. Mansuri:—

"This Council places on record its high appreciation of the services rendered by the Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward, K.C.S.I., during the time he held office as Leader of the House."

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that instructions be issued that in all cases of Mahomedan minors under the Courts of Wards, the 'Zakat' portion of the incomes should be set apart, according to the obligations of the Moslem religion, and handed over to responsible people for use as demanded by that religion."

"This Council recommends to Government that the proposal made by the University Reforms Committee regarding the removal of the Ismail College from Andheri to the Fort should not be given effect to."

"This Council recommends to Government that the opening of the Ismail College at Andheri be expedited."

Resolutions by Mr. S. S. Dev:—

"This Council recommends to Government that the primary teachers be paid at least according to what is known as the Sathe-Paranjpye scale of pay, from March, 1923."

"This Council recommends to Government that in order to allay the discontent prevailing among the agriculturists of the presidency and to give them real relief, the following fees and fines, wherever they have been recently increased, be reduced to their original level:—Grazing fees per head of cattle; Fees per cart and head load of grass; Fees per cart and head load of 'Anjan' leaves; Fees per cart-load of thorns; Fees per cart and head load of fuel; Fees per

(Continued on page 9.)

KURLA'S WELCOME TO HON. MR. PATEL.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel was the recepient of a welcome address from the public of Kurla on last Sunday evening. In the photo he is seen replying to the address.

H. H. THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

Central Press.

Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal is now in England. She is seen here leaving the house in Portman Square, in which she is staying, for a tour of London.

BANKS V. SHIPPING.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photos.

Mr. Patel, accompanied by the President of the Kurla Municipality, Mr. Bathena, proceeding to the public meeting held in his honour.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

An interesting inter-club match was played on Sunday on the Bombay Gymkhana ground between representatives of local banking and shipping firms, the latter winning by 11 runs.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 8.)

cart-load of stones of various kinds; and Fines per head of cattle impounded."

"This Council recommends to Government that they be pleased forthwith to appoint for each district in the presidency a mixed committee of officials and non-officials, with a majority of non-officials, including all the elected members of the Legislative Council for the district, the committee having power to elect its own chairman, in order to investigate into the economic condition of the people of the district."

"This Council recommends to Government that they be pleased forthwith to appoint for each district in the presidency a mixed committee of officials and non-officials, with a majority of non-officials, including all the elected members of the Legislative Council for that district, the committee having power to elect its own chairman, in order to ascertain the grievances of the people and to report thereon suggesting remedies where possible."

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to appoint forthwith a small committee, with a non-official majority, to investigate into the causes of the discontent prevailing among those khatedars in the Mulshi Peta whose lands are being acquired for the Nila-Mula project, and to report thereon."

"This Council recommends to Government that all lands situated in the villages in Mulshi Peta, which are above the contour line of the Nila-Mula project of the Tata Power Co., Ltd., and have been rendered useless to the owners or have deteriorated in value on account of the said project be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act at the rates at which the adjoining lands to be submerged under water are being or have already been acquired."

SCHOOL BOYS AT PUBLIC MEETINGS.

"This Council recommends to Government that the orders prohibiting school boys in Government and aided institutions from attending public meetings be at once rescinded."

Resolution by Dr. K. E. Dadachanji:—

"This Council recommends to Government to draw up a comprehensive scheme of sanitation and medical relief both in the municipal and rural areas, and place it before the Council, so as to reduce the heavy mortality from plague, cholera, malaria and other epidemics in the presidency."

Resolutions by Mr. G. B. Pradhan:—

"This Council recommends to Government that in view of the importance of the Bombay suburban district they be pleased to take such steps as may be necessary to secure a separate seat on the Bombay Legislative Council to that district over and above the two seats now allotted to the Thana District."

"This Council recommends to Government that the Turf Club be asked to close the third enclosure."

Resolution by Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar:—

"This Council recommends to Government that due steps be taken to put into execution the suggestions outlined in the Prize of Delhi Scheme."

PRIZE OF DELHI.

Resolutions by Rao Saheb D. P. Desai:—

"This Council recommends to Government that due steps be taken to put into execution the suggestions outlined in the Prize of Delhi Scheme."

"This Council recommends to Government to take proper measures to encourage artcrafts in this presidency."

"This Council recommends to Government that in view of the difference of opinion among experts regarding the project of the Sukkur Barrage a strong committee of expert engineers be appointed to examine the scheme and report thereon."

Resolutions by Mr. N. R. Gunjal:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that to improve the condition of the agriculturists Government should remit permanently the land assessment to be paid by an agriculturist in any one village if it be below rupees eight a year."

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that permanent land revenue settlement should be introduced in this presidency."

"This Council recommends to Government that they should be pleased to issue directions to all heads of departments to reply directly to members of this Council, if they ask for any information of public interest."

"This Council recommends to Government that for the better conduct of the criminal and revenue administration of the Bombay Presidency the following changes should be made:—(1) Revenue officers should exercise no powers under the laws relating to crimes. (2) Commissionerships should be abolished. (3) The prant officers, that is the sub-divisional officers should be abolished, the Collector being given a personal assistant where necessary. (4) The number of mamlatdars should be reduced by one half, one mamlatdar being put in charge of two talukas and the pay and prospects of the mamlatdars be improved."

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a committee with a non-official majority be appointed to enquire into the grievances of the agriculturists in the presidency regarding forced labour being exacted by touring officers and other Government servants and to suggest measures for the prevention of such practices."

Resolutions by Mr. R. S. Nekajjay:—

"This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that having regard to the difficult times through which the middle class employees working in firms and limited companies, both private and public, have to pass, legislation be introduced to secure uniform treatment for them in regard to matters concerning privilege leave, sick leave, provident fund, gratuity, bonus, etc."

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to prohibit by law the practice prevailing among certain classes of eating the flesh of dead animals keeping intact the right to take out the skin of dead animals."

VINAYAK SAVARKAR.

Resolutions by Dr. M. B. Velkar:—

"This Council recommends to Government that the restrictions imposed on Vinayak Damodar Savarkar at the time of his release be withdrawn forthwith and that he be restored to complete liberty."

"This Council recommends to Government to appoint immediately a committee with a non-official majority to enquire into the problem of the growing unemployment in the city of Bombay, and to suggest means to remove it."

Resolutions by Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee:—

"This Council recommends to Government that they be pleased to draw the attention of the Bombay Port Trust authorities to the necessity of providing at least during the Haj season a fixed berth with a suitable shed having necessary sanitary arrangements and refreshment rooms and medical inspection rooms for the convenience of Hajis with separate arrangements for women and children accompanying them."

"This Council recommends to Government that they be pleased to draw the attention of the Port Trust authorities to the necessity of providing a berth and a shed with necessary conveniences for passengers to and from Kathiawar, Cutch and the Persian Gulf ports during the passenger season."

"This Council recommends to Government that they be pleased to issue instructions to all the concerns managed by them not to purchase any Natal or South African coal."

"This Council recommends to Government that with a view to give direct representation to the rate-payers of Aden on the Settlement Committee in their management of the municipal affairs of the Aden Settlement, Government be pleased to introduce a Bill on the lines of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, or the Cantonments Act, 1924, at an early date."

Resolution by Mr. C. M. Saptarshi:—

"This Council recommends to Government to take all necessary steps for the development of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine."

Resolution by Mr. R. G. Soman:—

"This Council recommends to Government to immediately sanction the opening of at least one school or college in this presidency for teaching the indigenous systems of medicine with a view to facilitate the supply of indigenous medicines through qualified hands to the village population in general at less cost."

MILITARY TRAINING.

Resolutions by Mr. R. G. Pradhan:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that in view of the recommendation by the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee, immediate steps be taken to teach elementary military drill, and, in general to impart elementary military education in high schools."

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a small committee consisting of some elected members of the Legislative Council, one or two officials and one or two financial experts be appointed to consider and report on the financial measures that should be introduced in order to give full effect to the policy of prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic drink and drugs."

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that immediate steps should be taken to give effect to all the recommendations embodied in the minority report of the Visnwesnwarayyan Committee on Technical Education."

MILL CRISIS.

Resolution by Mr. A. A. Surve:—

"This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee to inquire if the 11½ per cent. cut in wages effected by the mill-owners of Bombay is at all necessary."

DARGAHS AND TAKIAS CLOSED.

The Turkish Cabinet decided to close all the Takias and Mazars (a place where some saint is buried and where people flock to show reverence). Two hundred such Takias have been closed only in Constantinople. Their property is attached to the wakf department. There were eight prominent orders of Dervishes in Constantinople which have been discontinued.

The Turkish Daily "Miliat" of Constantinople commenting on this decision remarks:—

"The Cabinet's decision is a corollary of the nation's determination to march on the highroad of progress and civilization. These Takias, Zavias, and dargahs were the centres of reactionary and out-of-date ideas and hampered the progress of the nation.

BRITISH METHODS IN MOSUL.

Commenting on the Mosul question the "Miliat" writes:—

The recent news show that the League of Nations is appointing another commission to investigate and report on the state of affairs in Mosul. This decision will not serve any purpose except to prolong the negociations. The aim of the English is to gain time till the December session. At the same time a process of cruel repression and harrasment is going on in Mosul. Under such conditions it is only natural that our Government should not agree to postponement of the decision. Mosul is Turkish and Turkish will it remain. In spite of English repression the people of Mosul are determined to stand by their mother country, Turkey. But the Turkish nation can not bear the cruel treatment that is being meted out to the people of Mosul. As to the British Government's show of power in the Mediterranean Sea, the Turkish nation simply scorns it and can not be influenced by it."

Health

WE are distributing free a booklet which gives most interesting scientific advice on the conservation of health. It contains much valuable information for mothers and expectant mothers on how to bring up strong, healthy children; gives proper feeding charts for infants of various ages and ends with a number of splendid recipes for preparing many delicious dishes with nature's wonderful health food—Quaker Oats.

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But first be certain that they have been cooked in Cocogem, the guaranteed 100% pure vegetable shortening.
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THAR CHEMICAL WORKS, BHAGAL-PUR.

MAHARAJ LIBEL CASE

"PRAVASI PAGAL'S" DEFENCE

"POLE" WRITINGS MERELY A TRANSLATION.

The following is in continuation of the report which appeared in our last Saturday's issue, of the further hearing of the Maharaj Libel case before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on the 6th instant.

Mr. Pragji Soorji was further cross-examind by Mr. Dhirajlal Setalwad, Bar-at-Law.

Q.—To your knowledge was there any friction between Devakinandan Maharaj and the accused? A.—I do not know (Mr. Oliviera: They refer to a dispute. Mr. Setalwad: Yes. I am referring to a friction between Devakinandan Maharaj and the accused. The Court: Any personal quarrel? Mr. Setalwad: Yes. Mr. Oliviera: Not personal "animosity"? Mr. Setalwad: No. The Court's note: "So far as I know, there was no friction." The Court: I do not like the word "friction.' I will say: 'There was no animosity there was no ill-will between Devakinandan Mnharaj and the accused.')

Q.—Had Devakinandan Maharaj, any time'—(The Court: You put in "ill-will") any ill-will between him and the accused? A.—That is not true. I never saw the accused (the Court: That does not matter. The question is: "Is there any ill-will between Devakinandan Maharaj and the accused to your knowledge?" If you do not know, say 'I do not know.' Do not say 'I never saw the accused.' A.—No, there was no ill-will.)

Q.—According to you, Devakinandan Maharaj and the accused have never met? A. Yes. So far as I know they never met.

Q.—Had Bhagirthi Vahuji Maharaj any time a talk to you about the accused before you filed a complaint? (The Court: Apart from the complaint? Mr. Setalwad: Yes. The Court: The question is: 'Before you started these proceedings, on any occasion, at any time, did Bhagirthi Vahu Maharaj speak to you about the accused, apart from these proceedings?" A.—Three days before I filed the complaint, she had spoken to me about the accused. I had no conversation with her about the accused at any time before these writings appeared in the 'Pole.

Q.—To your knowledge, there was no ill-will or animosity between the accused and Bhagirthi Vahu Maharaj? (Mr. Oliviera: He has answered that. We have got that. The Court: He is now asking about Bhagirthi Vahu Maharaj. He is using, high-sounding expressions which you may not have heard. He is speaking of "Vahu Maharaj" for "Bhagirthi Vahu Maharaj.") A.—So far as I know, there was no ill-will between Bhagirthi Vahu Maharaj and the accused.

Q.—Did Bhagirthi Vahu Maharaj, at any time, talk to you about the accused, apart from these proceedings (The Court: Is there any ill-will between the accused and Bhagirthi Vahu Maharaj? A.—No. The Court: Is there any ill-will between any relation of the Maharaj's family or Bhagirthi Vahu Maharaj and the accused. A.—No. (The note of the Court: "So far as I know there was no ill-will between Bhagirthi Vahu Maharaj or any other member of the Maharaj's family.")

Q.—After you became a subscriber to the 'Pole,' do you get the paper regularly? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you read it? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know that articles have been written in the 'Pole,' that refer to "Ras-Lila," "Charan-Sparsha," "Brahmha-Sambandh"? (The Court: What is "Bramha-Sambandh?" Mr. Setalwad: It is the putting of the "Kanthi" around the neck of the disciple.) A.—Such articles appeared in the 'Pole' always.

Q.—Do you know that articles have appeared in the 'Pole' regarding the lives and doings of other Maharaj? (The Court: That does not matter. That is not relevant. Mr Setalwad: Why not? The Court: Because. Mr. Oliviera: Assuming the accused has written of other people. The Court: Mr. Setalwad, you are quite right in asking about the "Charan-Sparsha," because that refers to Devakinandan Maharaj also). A.—Excepting 'Ninda' (a scandalising criticism) there is nothing in the 'Pole.' (The Court: There is no 'Stuti' (praise).

(Here the cross-examination of Mr. Pragji Soorji was closed as Mr. Velinkar, one of his counsel, being away, his re-examination could not take place, and Mr. Oliviera, his other counsel, wished the re-examination should take place at the hands of Mr. Velinkar, as, said he, "There was too much of vernacular in the evidence." Then the name of another prosecution witness—Trimbak Bhagwant Ghate—was mentioned, but he was not called for cross-examinations Then the name of Chhotalal was suggested, who was another witness for the prosecution. But he was not called for re-examination as Mr. Velinker might re-examine Mr. Pragji Surji. The case was, therefore, postponed till 3-30 p.m. the same day.)

When the Court met again after lunch at 3-30 p.m., the following proceedings took place:—

Mr. Velinkar, who appeared, did not propose to re-examine Mr. Pragji Soorji.

Mr. Patel said he might further cross-examine Mr. Pragji at a later stage. His Worship said he might not allow it. Mr. Patel replied that he had the right of putting in an application for Mr. Pragji's further cross-examination.

A NEIGHBOUR OF THE ACCUSED.

The next witness, Chhotalal Punjilal Shah, was then called by Mr. Velinkar for the prosecution.

Q.—Are you a clerk in the office of "Pravasi Pagal?"—A.—Certainly not. I know the accused, "Pravasi Pagal." I have nothing to do with him. I have no concern whatever with the 'Pole' paper.

Q.—Did you make out receipts for payments made by subscribers? A.—Sometimes, when "Pravasi Pagal" was sick, I made some receipts—one or two receipts.

Q.—Why did you do that? A.—I am his neighbour. I work for him sometimes. Excepting the writing of these receipts I did no work for him at all. (The Court: You have done no work for him or for the paper? A.—For neither.) I have not received subscriptions from subscribers. I have never received such money. I do not know how may subscribers the paper has. The 'Pole' has not got an office. 'Pravasi Pagal" lives near me. The Court: He has no office? A.—No The Court: Where does he publish the paper? Where does he carry on the work? In his room? A.—Yes.)

Q.—He writes in his own room? A.—Yes. I do not write for him. I am a Jain.

Q.—Is that receipt (a receipt is shown to the witness) in your hand-writing? A.—Yes, but it is signed by "Pravasi Pagal." The body of this receipt, dated 11th August, 1925, has been written by me and signed by "Pravasi Pagal." (The Court: Mr. Velinkar, why do you want all this? Mr. Velinkar: I want to prove that one or two subscribers of the 'Pole' are Mussalmans. This receipt is made out in the name of "Hind-Putra Shri Sule Mahomed Haji Aroon." The Court: That appears from the receipt itself. Witness: The words are printed and not written.) (The receipt was put in as ex. O.)

After some further questions witness was asked:

Q.—What book of account does "Pravasi Pagal" keep? A.—I do not know. I have no concern with the 'Pole' paper.

Mr. Velinkar: I want to find out what is the circulation of this paper and who are its subscribers. I want to prove that very large number of them are non-Vaishnavas, non-Valabhacharyas.

The Court: That book will tell you who are the subscribers.

Mr. Velinkar: It is not the original book. It is a copy of some book. I want to see the original bearing number 769.

The Court: I do not know what Mr. Patel has to say.

Mr. Velinkar: I cannot call upon Mr. Patel to make an admission, because this is not a civil suit.

The Court: We are not concerned with the accounts of the accused?

Mr. Velinkar: No.

Q.—I want to know what books does the accused keep? (The Court: Do you know what books the accused keeps What registers he keeps? A.—I do not know.)

Q.—At any rate, you know this that the Mussalman, whose name came there, paid the subscription and became a subscriber? You know that? A.—Yes, he paid Rs. 3 and became a subscriber.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Patel.

CIRCULATION OF "POLE."

Haribhai Mohanbhai was next examined. He said: A.—I am a clerk of Mr. Pragji Soorji. I am an Anawala Brahmin. (The Court: His caste is the same as that of Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai. He has the honour to belong to that gentleman's caste.) I know the "Pole" paper. I have known it since the days of "Chhapan Bhhog," that is since 'Jeth' or 'Ashad,' that is, the month of June last. I have seen the paper being sold at Bhuleshwar, Kalbadevi, Boribunder, Jumma Musjid, Khan Bazaar, Sandhurst Road. (The Court: All over Bombay? A.—Yes). Its price for a copy was 3 pice formerly. Now it is 1 anna. I once purchased a copy near the junction of Sandhurst Road and Charney Road. There is a shop where the paper is sold. The place of the shop is known as "Kapole Nivas." It is a Mahomeran shop. The paper is sold to anybody and to everybody. It is not confined to the 'Chhokra' boys. I have seen copies being sold to any person of of any society, for instance, to Mahomedans, Bohras and Khojas. I have not seen a Parsi buying a paper. Anybody, that goes along, can pay the price and buy the paper. I have seen this being done from June last till today. I think it has a large sale.

Being cross-examined by Mr. Patel, witness said:— A.—I have been serving Mr. Pragjibhai for the last six years.

Q.—Is this the first occasion when you have been hunting out newsboys all over Bombay? (The Court: He did not say so.)

Q.—You were first asked the question and you answered the question that you came to know of the 'Pole' in 'Jeth' or 'Ashad?' A.—I do not remember. I say "Since the day of the 'Chhapan Bhhog.' "I cannot definitely say it was June. I can definitely say it was in the days of "Chhapan Bhhog." (The Court: What is a "Chhapan Bhhog?" A.—Ite is a religious ceremony. This particular ceremony was at the instance of Gokulnathji Maharaj. It was performed at 2nd Bhoiwada (To the Court). I cannot fix the date. I do not remember it. It was 'Jeth' or 'Ashad.'

Q.—How many days ago did you buy the copies of the 'Pole' from the Mahomedan shop near "Kapole Nivas?" A.—I think it was in August, last week of August. I have been reading the issues of the 'Pole.' I have read the passages having general reference to the customs and practices at the 'Havelies.' The Havelies' are the places of Maharaj's. The 'Pole' writes about the practices prevailing in the 'Havelies' of the Maharaj's. (Mr. Patel: Besides the articles with regard to Devakinandan Maharaj. The Court: That is a matter of argument. Mr. Patel: Yes.)

Mr. Velinkar: I will close my case. I put in a letter written to us by the accused's Solicitors, saying "Our clients prepared a list of subscribers of the 'Pole'—I will prove this letter. I will call Mr. Vithaldas Jamnadas Divecha, a managing clerk of the firm of Messrs. Dubholkar and Jesthabhai.

V. J. Divecha (above mentioned) was the next witness tendered.

He was cross-examined by Mr. Patel, who asked:—

Q.—You do not know that these people became subscribers? A.—Who?

Q.—Those mentioned in the book? A.—I do not know, how can I know (The Court's note: "I have no personal knowledge of the contents of the book.")

Mr. Velinkar: That is my case. I have stated your time.

The Court: Thanks.

"PRAVASI PAGAL'S" DEFENCE.

The Court: Mr. Patel, you are going to put in a written statement?

Mr. Patel: Yes, I will tender it. (Tenders a copy of a written statement.)

Mr. Velinkar: Let us have a copy.

Mr. Patel: First I will give it to the Court. (Gives a copy of the written statement to Mr. Velinkar.) I will now read the written statement of the accused. (Some discussion arose between Mr. Patel, Mr. Velinkar, and his Worship on the following words which occurred in the written statement: "I have omitted all references to acts of unchastity, gross immorality, and so on." Mr. Patel having read these words in the written statement, Mr. Velinkar objected to the retention of those words there.)

The Court: The accused has said in the written statement "I have omitted" such words.

Mr. Velinkar: Exactly, but that is defamatory.

The Court: Who can you not say: "I have omitted references to 'unchastity' here."? The accused says "The defamatory part I have omitted in the book, some extracts of which I have translated." He says "The words, which are defamatory, the words, which include 'unchastity." I have omitted.

Mr. Velinkar: With very great respect, that is objectionable.

The Court: How?

Mr. Velinkar: You see the position is this. These words 'unchastity,' etc. do not occur in the articles in the 'Pole,' of which we complain. Yet they are put in this written statement.' I say that is unnecessary and malicious.

Mr. Patel: They impute malice!

The Court: That is a matter of argument. It may be a true case, it may be a false case.

MERELY TRANSLATIONS.

The accused was then examined by the Court (through the Interpreter.):—

Q.—Did you write the article of 9th July, 1925, in the issue of the 'Pole'? A.—Yes. I wrote the article, which appeared in the 'Pole' of 9th July, 1925. I have written these translations from Blaktanand's book. I say that these are translations of passages in Blaktanand's book.

Q.—Why did you not make any note at the end of the article to show it was a translation of passages from Blactanand's book? A.—In another issue I have stated so.

Q.—I know that, I am asking you about "this" issue. A.—I did not make such a note in the issue of the 9th July, because the article was not finished. (The Court's note ran thus: "I make no note in the article of 9th July, 1925, to show that it was a translation, as the article was incomplete.")

Q.—In the first place, is this a correct translation of passages from Blaktanand's book? A.—Yes. I made the translation myself.

Q.—Before publishing the translation, did you make any enquiry about the allegations, which are in dispute in this case yourself—allegations against Goswami Maharaja? Before publishing the translation, did you make any enquiries about the truth or otherwise of the allegations against the Maharaja, which are complained of? A.—I did. After I wrote 2 or 3 articles, one Kaku, from Chandanwadi, came to me. In the previous 2 or 3 issues I had given notice that I was going to write articles about Devakinandan Maharaj. Then one Kaku came to me, and I spoke to him of what I was going to write. He did not give me any proper explanation. He was staying in Chandanwadi.

Q.—You made no inquiries apart from that? (The note of the Court: "Before writing the articles, I had given notice in the paper that I was going to write. One Kaku came to me, and I asked him about the allegations; he gave me no satisfactory answer."—Mr. Velinkar: Witness also said: "I asked Kaku on 2 or 3 other occasions but with the same result." The Court: I was going to come to that. Mr. Velinkar: I beg your pardon. The note of the Court: "I asked him on 2 or 3 other occasions. He gave me no reply." A.—I asked him about these things. He said "Whatever is written about the Maharaja" he could not say whether it was true or not. This man Kaku is a Bania. He stays with the Maharaja. He stays with Vallabhji Maharj. Formerly he stayed with Devakinandan Maharaja. I carried on inquiries with many persons, and they all said that "when Devakinandan Maharaja was alive the book of Blacktanand appeared, and nobody took any steps. So, the writings must be true." I have no personal knowledge about these allegations. The article in the 'Pole' of 23rd July, 1925, is, I say, a translation of a passage from Blaktanand's book. The translation was made by myself. I published that article after I was served with a summons in the first of these cases.

Q.—The answer you have given to me with regard to the allegations complained of as appearing on the 9th of July, 1925, applies also with regard to the allegations appearing in the last, concluding, portion of the article in the issue of 23rd July, 1925? In the article of the 23rd July, 1925, you say that "Devakinandan Maharaja went. Did you make any inquiries about the truth or falsity of this allegation? You say there that "Devakinandan Maharaja went to Bikaneer with a girl-widow"? A.—My authority was the passage in Blaktanand's book. I translated the passage. There was no necessity for making any inquiries. The note of the Court: "The allegations in the concluding portion of the article of 23rd July is taken from a passage in Blaktanand's book. There is no necessity for inquiries into the truth or falsity of this matter."

Q.—Have you anything further to say with reference to the evidence given in this case? A.—As I have published in the issues of the Pole's allegations against Devakinandan Maharaja from Blaktanand's book, so I have published articles about other Maharajas from the same book.

The Court: I call upon you to enter upon your defence.

MR. PATEL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Patel in his defence (referred to the two books, namely, Blaktanand's book in Hindi, and its translation in Gujarathi, and also to the different witnesses he meant to call, such as the Commissioner of Police, to speak to an application made to him by some Bhatias some years ago, complaining against the Guinrathi translation made by D. Laxmidas of the original Hindi work of Blaktanand, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, "who has seen all these doings of the Maharajas", according to Mr. Patel, and others discussion arose about the issue of Commissin to examine Mr. Ramanbhai Mahiretram Nilkenth, of Ahmedabad, and Vallabhji Maharaja, who is at Bharatpur. Mr. Velinkar opposed the idea of a Commission to examine Mr. Ramanbhai of Ahmedabad on the ground that he could be available in Bombay, as he was frequently coming to Bombay as a Handwriting Expert. Besides, said he, he was in British territory. The question of a Commission to examine Vallabhji Maharaja at Bharatpur was settled in this manner: As he was expected in Bombay on the 7th (the next day) it was arranged that if he should arrive, he should be given a summons, otherwise application be made for a Commission to examine him at Bharatpur. As the case had already been fixed for further hearing on the 7th, it was proposed that, failing the arrival of Vallabhji Maharaj and other witnesses, Mr. L. R. Tairsee be called. Mr. Patel undertook to call Messrs. Tairsee, and D. Laxmidas without a summons. The Court remarking that if Mr. Tairsee did not turn up, "I will issue a warrant against him." Mr. Patel rejoined: "He will come with his property documents." At the suggestion of Mr. Velinkar the further hearing of the case was adjourned till 3-30 p.m. on the 7th of October, 1925. Mr. Velinkar intimated that, with regard to the application for Commission to examine Vallabhji Maharaja, he would argue the relavancy of the application. As a matter of fact the Maharaja was away from Bombay, he was not in Bombay, at all.

The Court rose for the day.

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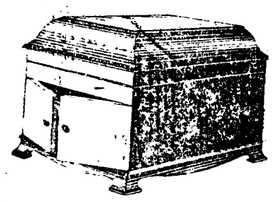

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SASANIAN COINS.

(Continued from page 6.)

and scientific merit among Indians are very wisely rebuked, by implication, by Mr. Paruck who has been the happy recipient of verbal encouragement to prosecute the investigation undertaken by him in Sasanian Numismatics and of solid liberal grants as research scholarships from quite a staggering number of patrons of learning,—the Syndicate of the University of Bombay, the Trustees of the N. F. Cama Athornan Institute, the Trustees of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute and Mr. Merwanji Muncherji Cama to whom the tender author desires to tender his best thanks. This leaves no room for doubt that amplest and the most handsome remuneration has already passed into the pockets of this brilliant scholarly star which has dazzled the eyes and dazed the sense of otherwise normal people. It is also recalled that about a couple of years ago the same Mr. Paruck is reported to have delivered a series of lectures at the Cama Oriental Institute on the self-same subject of coins for which he has already been paid, it is understood, Rs. 1,800. Having satisfied the reader of the amount of money in hard cash which this fortunate gntleman has received, an amount which is roughly estimated by those in the know at the trifle sum of Rs. 50,000, it is the unfortunate task of the present writer just to lift the corner of the thick veil behind Mr. Paruck's "monumental" achievement. To unlearned eyes, which are too dull, however, to be dazzled by the new effulgence, Mr. Furdoonji D. J. Paruck's mammoth volume provides a piece of audacious plagiarism for which precedents do not readily occur to one's memory.

Proofs.

Let us most cordially congratulate Mr. Furdoonji D. J. Paruck on the performance of a "monumental work", "a masterpiece", though not quite in the sense in which the encomiums are lavished on him by our "learned" contemporary. The book is printed on super excellent paper, with unnecessarily wide margins, superfluously bold type, in stately binding, in a word, after a model conceived by a genius and executed by a millionaire. The entire stuff from cover to cover—unacknowledged borrowings and all,—could have been easily accommodated within the compass of a couple of hundred pages. Of this any one could satisfy himself by a glance at the little book of the great scholar, J. de Morgan, on the same subject. But a mere small ungarnished booklet would have been useless as "open sesame" to the portals of intellectual patrons of learning. It will be heart rending to more than one individual to tear the pages bit by bit and expose the unacknowledged or partially acknowledged paragraphs. The present writer has before him fourteen sheets of parallel columns demonstrating the impudent purloinings. One entire chapter entitled the "Summary of the Literature on Sasanian Numismatics" is with the tagging of a couple of paragraphs at the end, a high-way robbery of the famous orientalist, the late Dr. Haug. Noeldeke, the greatest authority on matters Iranian, who is happily still living among us. The general reader, but more, especially the ill-starred expenders of money on "researches" are entitled to some details to satisfy them regarding the charges here brought forward. Below is given only one specimen of the way in which the essence of years' honest studies by the great Pahlavi savant West has been cheerfully fathered by the greater Mr. Furdoonji D. J. Paruck:—

Paruck, Sasanian Coins, Pp. 23.	West, Grundriss, Pp. 122.
The question of transliteration is necessarily one that has engaged the attention of every Pahlavi scholar, but the result does not promise much in the way of unanimity or simplicity. What the Pahlavi scholars really want is a simple system of transliteration which, while it represents the supposed pronounciation of the written words, will also indicate to the reader the mode in which the words are actually written. Such a system is possible without using a single special type, as has been shown by West.	The question of transliteration is necessarily one that has engaged much of the attention of every Pahlavi scholar, but the result of that attention does not promise much in the way of unanimity or simplicity. What a Pahlavi scholar really wants is some simple system of transliteration which, while it represents something like the supposed pronunciation of the written words, will also indicate to the reader the mode in which the words are actually written. Such a system is possible without using a single special type, as has been shown in another place, and the system there proposed can probably be much improved. The real pronunciation of any language more than five centuries ago can never be ascertained with certainty; and, in the case of Pahlavi, the matter is still more complicated by the question whether the Semitic words were really pronounced or not. To dispense with them and produce a Pazand text might be interesting and even useful, but it would not be Pahlavi.
The real pronunciation of any language more than five centuries old can never be ascertained with certainty; and, in the case of Pahlavi, the matter is still more complicated by the question whether the Semitic words were really pronounced or not. To dispense with the Semitic words and produce a Pazand text might be interesting and even useful, but it would not be Pahlavi.	

The plagiarism, coupled with other proofs establishes that the author has none of the knowledge of languages, history, philology, to which he makes pretense.

OLD GERMAN MARKS.

REGULATIONS REGARDING CONVERSION.

In view of the numerous inquiries which the German Consulate-General for India is receiving with regard to German loans, debts, paper-money, etc., the Consulate-General requests us to publish the following notification regarding claims in former German Currency, which has been issued:—

As a result of the depreciation of the former German Paper Marks all claims in that currency have lost their value. Certain claims, however, can be converted into Gold Marks in accordance with the following regulations of the German Government:—

1. German Public Loans, i.e., Government-Provincial-Municipal loans, etc., will be converted into Gold Marks as follows:—Bond-holders of premium Loans to a nominal value of 1,500 (Paper) Marks and holders of any other public loan to a nominal value of 1,000 (Paper) Marks will be entitled to one bond of 25 Gold Marks.

Holders, who can prove satisfactorily that they were in possession of their bond before 1st July, 1920, will enjoy special privileges. In such cases these bonds will be redeemed by annual drawing within thirty years and will be paid at the rate of five times the new value in gold marks.

Holders are recommended to deposit their scrip with their bankers with the request to forward them at once to their correspondents in Germany in order that they may be converted in due course.

2. Mortgages.—Mortgagors must recognize 25 per cent. of the original value of the mortgage. Creditors are advised to consult a Solicitor in Germany at once.

3. Private Industrial Loans or Bonds will be revalued at 15 per cent. of their nominal value in old marks.

Holders who were in possession of their bonds prior to 1st July, 1920, and who can prove this satisfactorily, will enjoy special privileges.

Requests for conversion of bonds must be forwarded to the issuing firms or companies not later than four months after public announcement that conversion can take place.

The relative bonds or certificates are to be attached and if possible also any documents proving the date of acquirement.

4. Bank Notes, Currency Notes and private claims in former German currency are valueless.

PLATFORM TICKETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On the night of the 14th instant, I had been to Dadar (G. I. P. Ry.) to receive my guests whom I expected by the Madras Express. As usual, I asked for a platform ticket, but to my surprise I was shown a board reading "Platform tickets will not be issued between 21 and 1 ours." I was not able to understand how and under what section of the Indian Railways Act the Railway authorities could prohibit one from receiving one's guest or seeing one's friends off. I then approached the Platform Inspector and inquired why such a restriction was enforced. He explained that the restriction was imposed owing to the Mill strike. I tried to point out that I was not a millhand and was not likely to cause any disturbance and that the railway authorities ought to use their commonsense in issuing platform tickets at such juncture, but in vain. He was more autocratic than autocracy itself and prohibited me from going to the platform.

Many more, I presume, must have suffered during the last few days and in the interest of all these sufferers I request that the Agsut, the Advisory Committee and the Passenger and Traffic Relief Association should investigate into the matter and redress the grievance.—Yours, etc.

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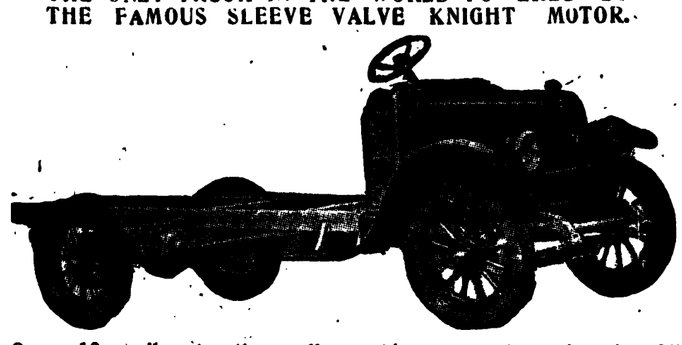

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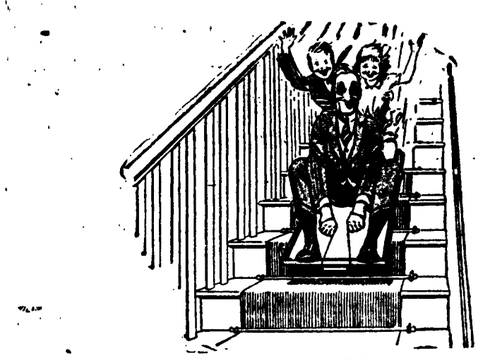

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